TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 50 JUNE 25, 1936 No. 17

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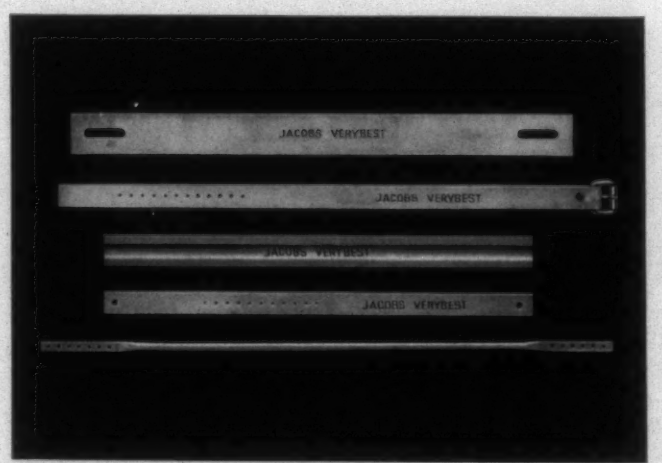
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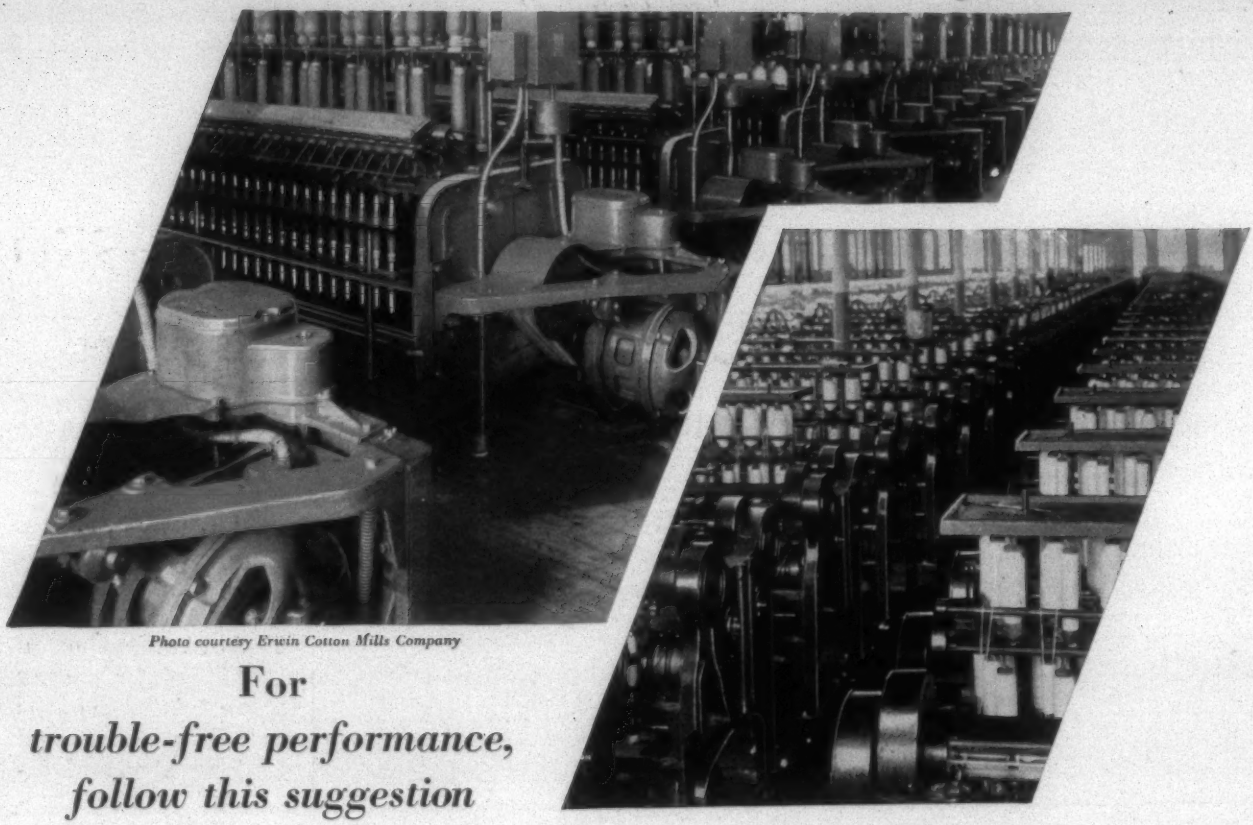


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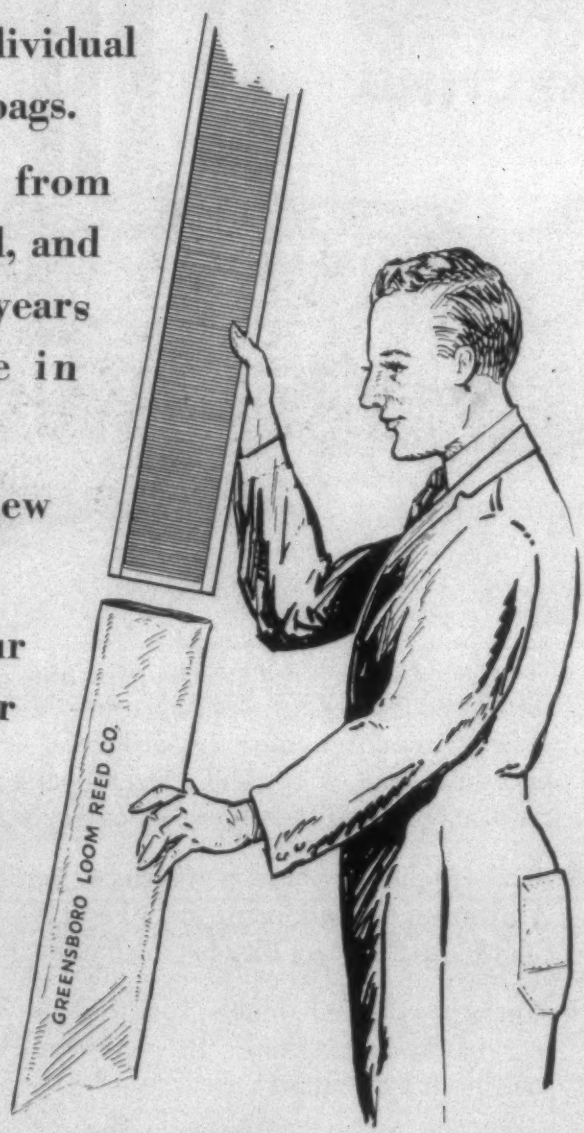
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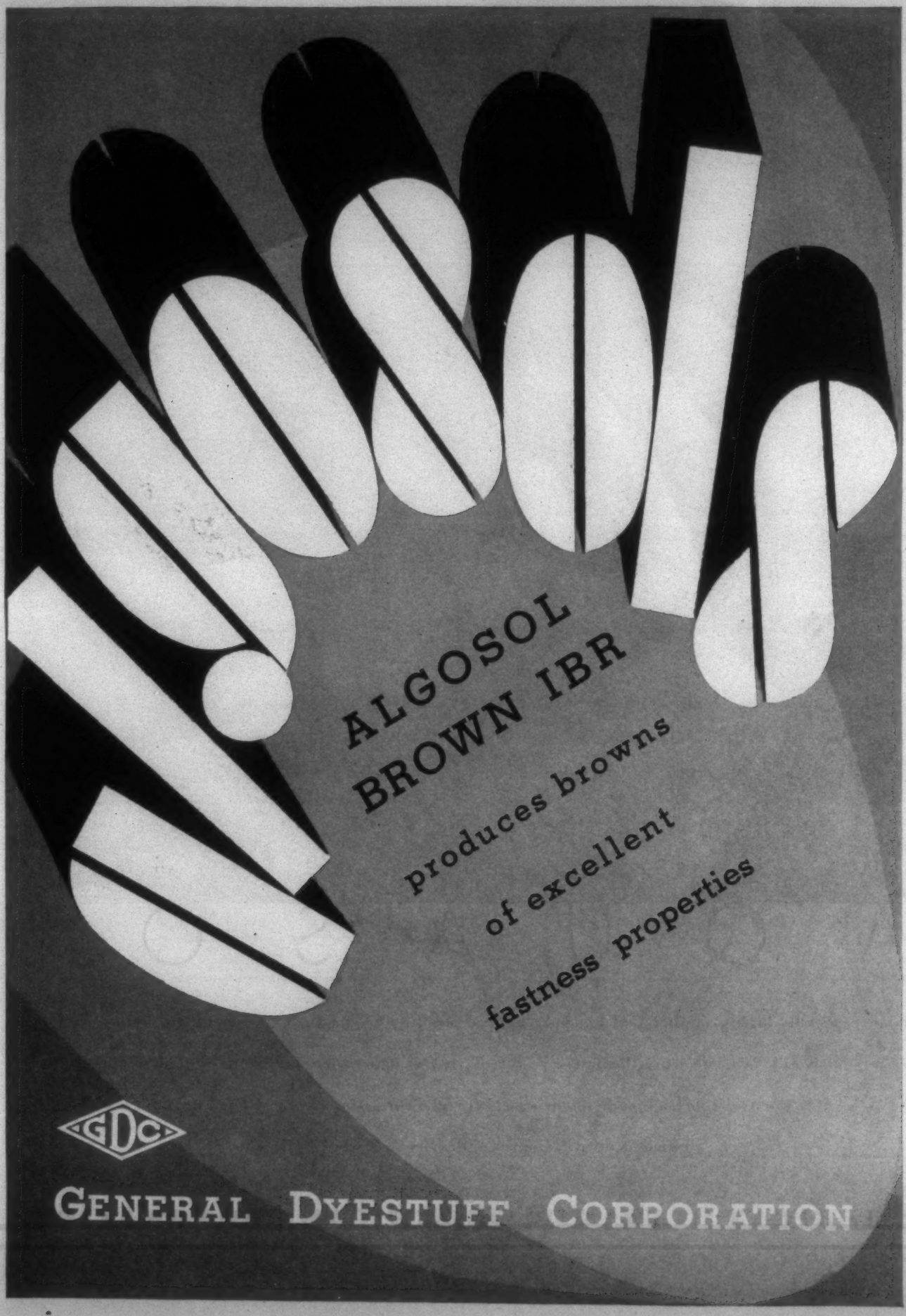
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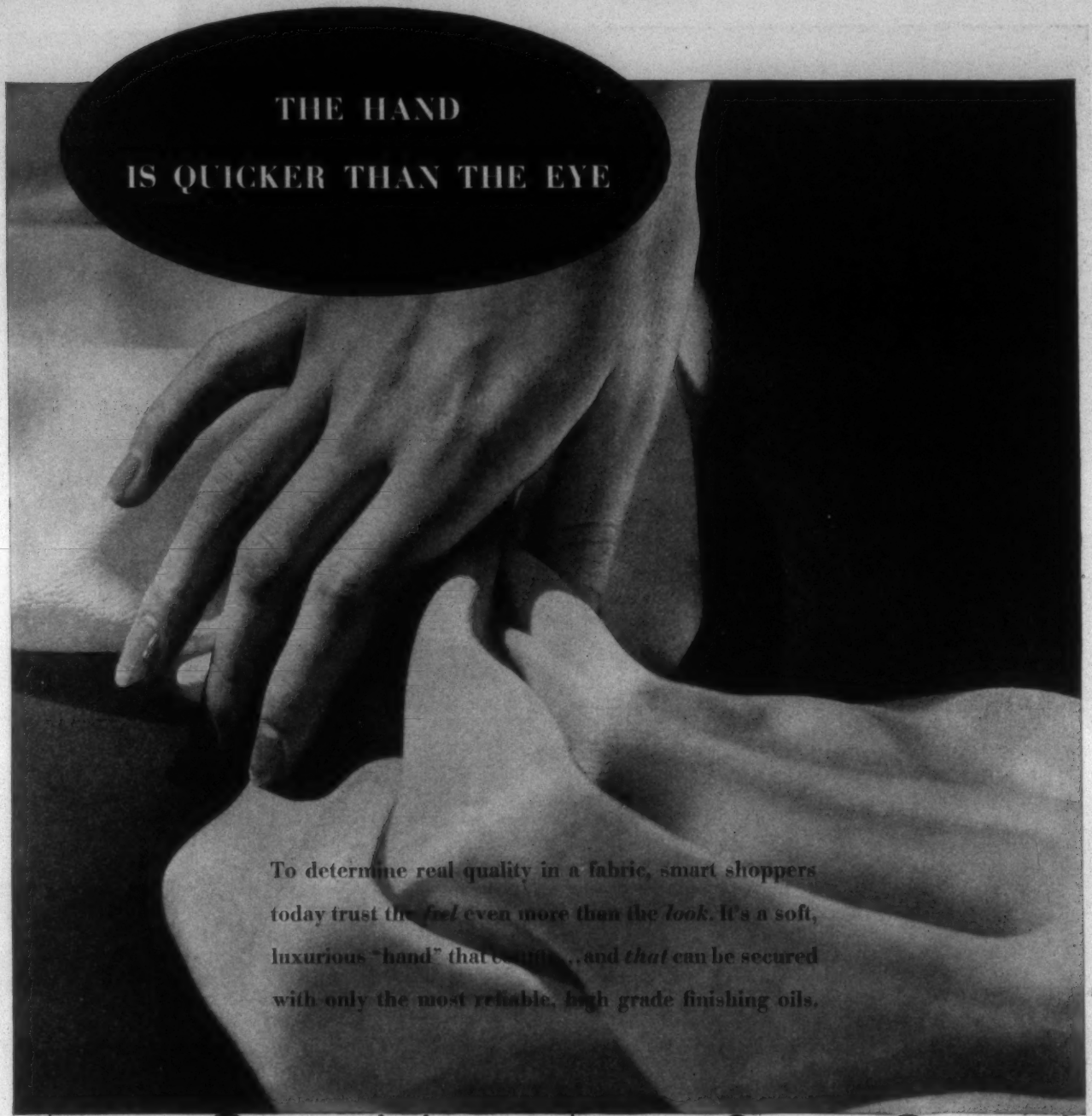
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TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 50—No. 17 JUNE 25, 1936

Operating Executives Have Vital Place In The Textile Industry*

By John A. McFalls

President Southern Textile Association

AS mankind walks to and fro upon the earth he has an earnest desire in his heart to feel that he is of some importance to the community in which he lives, and that importance is actuated by the fact that he is doing a constructive piece of work and helping mankind in its social and economic struggle for improvement. Again as man grows older he tends to groove his acts and his brain becomes hardened and he refuses to advance with the rapidly moving race, so sometimes we find him sour, sarcastic and unappreciative.

I propose today to try to elevate your minds and your ideals into a larger appreciation of the dignity and responsibilities of your position and then endeavor to break away the casement that has grown as a binding shackle to your path of progress and higher attainment so that you may grow on and on into a realm of satisfaction that will make life a joy in the years to come. The men that make up this great organization are not men of weak knees nor pussyfooting tactics, nor can things political or for personal aggrandizement swerve them from their duty.



JOHN A. MCFALLS

The Southern textile operating executives have a dignified and responsible job. President Webb, at a recent meeting of the A. C. M. A. in Pinehurst, indicated that the Southern cotton mills are worth possibly eight hundred million dollars. While indirectly the managing executives exercise control over this stupendous investment, the direct control and daily occupancy and directing of these properties fall heavily upon the operating executives. In other words, we are trustees, having entrusted into our care and keeping nearly one billion dollars worth of property to operate and protect.

Again, there are approximately two hundred and fifty thousand operatives employed in the cotton mills of the South whose happiness and source of income and philosophy of life are our responsibilities. Can any man fail to appreciate the trusteeship of so large a group of people who come to us daily in high expectancy of a fair deal and an equal opportunity and from this faith gather inspiration for loyalty and conscientious performance of duty? I do not believe he can. Such a job as this requires men of character and nobility. The very position proclaims dignity and responsibility, particularly now when the entire thinking of the American people is upset and clashing.

Again, eighty per cent of all the cotton spun in the United States is spun in the South, and that means that we, the textile operating executives, direct the spinning and moving of this four million bales of cotton as it shapes itself into thousands of fabrics that must meet the exacting demands of a consumer public, and meet the competitive qualities of other sections and nations.

President Webb also indicated that the cotton mills of the South spend hundreds of millions of dollars annually in wage payments, and these wages are paid for work done under our supervision and direction. The dignity and responsibility of this trusteeship is impressive that we must act fairly and judge correctly; that both mill management and mill employees may be treated fairly. This is a job for no flippant and irresponsible man. Judgment and justice and sense are required to perform such a duty.

Again, the placing of workers, the supervision of operatives and the manufacturing processes, the keeping of people happy and contented, carry with it a tremendous task that only men of level-headed judgment and experience can discharge. We are living in a new day now, a day of intelligent leadership. The old system of drive has passed away to a large extent. A leadership of foresight is the new thought. People like to be led, but they do not like to be driven. Leadership of the right type

*Address before Twenty-eighth Annual Convention, Southern Textile Association, Blowing Rock, N. C., June 19-20.

will cause any worker to drive himself to please and satisfy. Only men of brains and big capacities can execute such leadership. In the great field of textile manufacturing one of the primary requirements is a thorough knowledge of the human mind and its reaction to approach, and I dare say that no group of men, regardless of their training in the field of psychology, understands this attribute of mankind better than the successful cotton mill operating executive.

One more proof of the dignity and responsibility of our position and I shall pass on to another phase: The textile manufacturing methods are undergoing rapid changes. Science and invention, style and consumer demands are running rampant in this field. Never before in the world's history have its products been so highly specialized. The textile operating executives must always keep abreast of all the new machinery and devices. He must know their significance and value. He must know what they can do and how to make them do it. He must keep himself ready at a moment's notice to manufacture a new weave or design. That means he must keep his mind always alert and ahead of actual demands of his knowledge and skill. So I say in passing from this phase of my address, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and let the King of Glory come in!" Who is this Kind of Glory? Instead of giving you the Biblical answer I am going to say this King of Glory is the Southern textile operating executive who senses the dignity of his position and is able and willing and does discharge his duties.

It may not be amiss here to mention some of the requirements and responsibilities that are more directly the duties of overseers. The interviewing and employing of applicants; the selecting of sub-executives; instructing help; giving proper supervision; maintaining discipline; keeping interest alert; looking after working conditions for the safety and health of operatives; transmitting and giving orders; transferring, promoting and discharging; obtaining co-operation; keeping organization compact and efficient; keeping machines in good repair; keeping up a high machine efficiency; keeping product properly routed and moving; setting up standards of production, constantly watching quality of product; having a knowledge of operations; determining causes of defects; keeping work running well as nearly as possible; knowing the duty of each machine and seeing that it performs properly; seeing that proper atmospheric conditions are maintained in room; knowing the rawstock you are running and how to process it; holding up quality; holding down seconds; holding cost to schedule; giving clear and accurate orders.

In discharging his duties there are certain co-operating points that must of necessity be observed. And I am still speaking of the multiplicity of duties which burden the departmental foremen. Keeping the superintendent informed as to conditions; observing and carrying out of all policies, rules and regulations without bothering the superintendent with petty details; getting reports in on time; assuming full responsibility for orders given in department. Don't pass the buck. Keeping fully informed of job in detail; seeing a fellow-overseer's troubles with a desire to help; giving information about own department; getting together on differences; observing general mill policies; creating respect in his own department for men or processes of other departments; properly outlining duties and responsibilities of second hands and section men; observing proper industrial ethics in cases of emergency or misunderstandings; giving sub-overseers authority commensurate with their responsibilities; listening to grievances or suggestions. In submitting orders to master mechanic explain why an order is wanted a certain way. Never make a rush order unless it is an emergency. As nearly as possible anticipate future needs. Get orders into shop on time, properly observing all the rules of orders. Be reasonable with your demands. The master mechanic should inform the overseer why job can't be done at once. He should rush all rush orders. Try to be accurate in making promises when work will be done and get job out on time. It is the responsibility of foremen of all departments to maintain sanitary conditions, listen to grievances, consider suggestions, maintain comfortable conditions, encourage initiative, recognize ability, keep up interest factors, conduct himself in a dignified and respectful manner, maintain decorum and proper discipline in department, employ congenial help, show helpful attitude in correcting errors, properly representing the management to help, allowing no employee to leave mill at end of day feeling that he has had a raw deal.

As regards the Workmen's Compensation Act, see that proper inspections and records of hazards and accidents are made. Follow up all accidents, getting the injured properly cared for, getting man back on job as soon as possible. Exercise proper care and diligence in accident prevention, co-operating in all safety efforts.

As regards educational and character-building institutions and facilities: Create a respect among his help for school activities, day school, part-time school, evening school and schools for subordinates. Help management to enforce school policies. Co-operate with teachers in their problems. Encourage Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and athletics. Encourage church and Sunday school attendance by precept and example. Encourage village cleanliness, playgrounds and wholesome recreation.

I have not made these enumerations because I feel the necessity of such a reminder for the unparalleled progress of textile accomplishments in recent years in our Southland clearly bespeaks the fruit of your labor. But I have done so primarily to eradicate from the mind of any "Doubting Thomas" the idea that the job of an operating textile executive is that of a play boy or an indolent person. We have reached the pinnacle of our height by long hours of labor with brain and muscle, and it was of such men the poet thought when he sang,

"The height by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they while their companions slept
Toiled upward in the night."

Knowing the frailty of man and his proneness to err, by my own experiences and observations I am offering you the following as a means of examining yourself. I quote from Shefferman's "Employment Management":

"Have I located the real opportunities afforded me by my position? Or am I on side lines looking for the surface errors of subordinates?

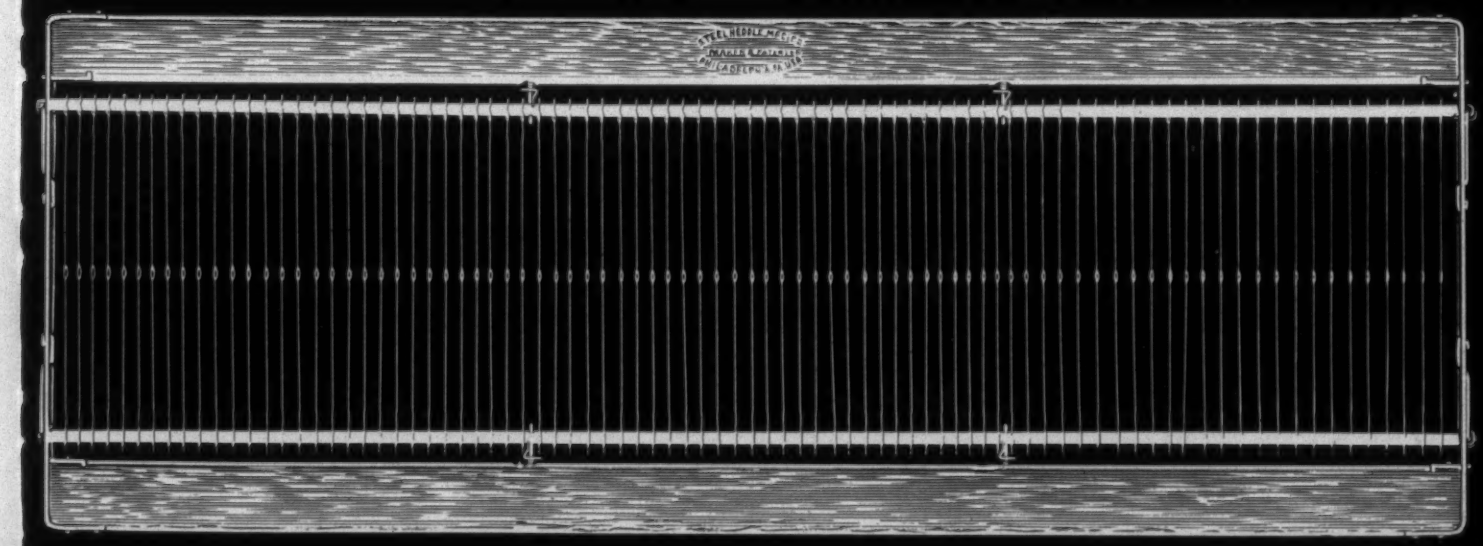
"In turning the opportunities into realities did I surround myself with able men? Or do I surround myself

(*Continued on Page 62*)

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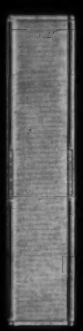
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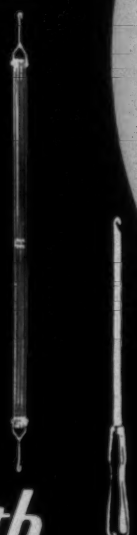
3rd

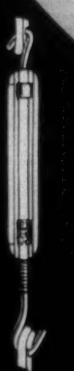
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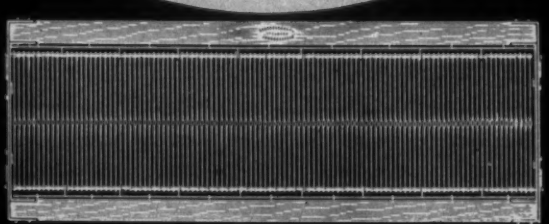
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The Technical and The Economic*

By Dr. Claudius T. Murchison

President Cotton-Textile Institute

I AM especially pleased to meet with a group which is concerned primarily with production activities. As members of such a group, you qualify as technicians and my admiration of technicians is unbounded. They have a two-fold claim to distinction because they have not only performed miracles in providing mankind with limitless satisfactions, but they also can boast of a good conscience. Look where you will through all the analyses of world problems, social and economic, and you will nowhere find any complaint of the technician, unless possibly the one fault that he has done his job too well. Which is to say, that he has always managed to keep a few jumps ahead of those whose responsibilities are in other fields.

In the days before we were a highly industrialized nation, economic depressions were rare and for the great majority of people the degree of distress occasioned by them was almost negligible. But under those conditions people, as a whole, lived a simple life. The average man produced for himself a large portion of what he consumed. He did not put great dependence upon the action of the markets and upon the flow of money. With respect to his volume of output, his one concern was to produce as much as possible and in his prayers he never failed to plead for a bountiful season.



Claudius T. Murchison

Eventually, this economic condition and state of mind simultaneously ended on account of the technicians. They devised machines which almost completely liberated the production process from the human hand. Tools of steel driven by the inanimate energy of steam and electricity burrowed beneath the crust of the earth for the numberless ores that were smelted and blended in furnaces and melting plants to be fashioned into contrivances which served every human need. Pools of petroleum, imprisoned for centuries in the bowels of the earth, were turned into roaring gushers and the succeeding process of crude oil refinement made available a vast power which enables virtually every individual to be the master of a mechanical force equivalent to the strength of a thousand men.

Transportation

The need for transportation was met by the laying of a network of steel which covered, alike, mountain tops and the plains and laid the pathway of great locomotives which could deliver the products of the machine to every hamlet which lies between the Atlantic and the Pacific. With equal brilliance, the need of communication was satisfied—the pony, the stage coach, the canal boat giving way to the telegraph, the telephone, the ocean cable, finally the radio. Across the ocean the Normandies and the Queen Marys, with unbelievable speed, carry their gigantic cargoes of freight, both human and inanimate, and the air above us daily becomes more alive with the man-made birds of the air which perform with such deadly efficiency, the requirements of both war and peace.

Technical Achievements

But the achievements of the technician are by no means confined to those which capture the imagination because of their power and grandeur. They have found their way with equal completeness into the intimate life of the household, so that virtually every comfort of the home is associated with a triumph in the fields of engineering or mechanics. As an aftermath to this stupendous revolution of means and methods of human gratification, we have found the blessings intermingled with torments; economic crises, depressions, booms and speculations, overproduction, labor problems, price instability, cutthroat competition, have all become the routine terms and concepts of the great mass of humanity to whom a century ago they would have been strange and confusing.

It is certain that the inventors, the machine and tool manufacturers, the engineers and the production managers did not intend any such outcome. Each one was undoubtedly devoted to reaching a particular objective which stood out as a shining goal, symbolical only of benefit and service to the individual and to society as a whole. If he was disappointed that the final results were short of expectations, he could very well lay the blame upon those whose business it was to adjust human relationships to the machine which he had created. After all, it does seem to be asking too much of the man who makes or operates the machine to be responsible also for the volume of its output, the price of its product, and the pay of the labor which serves it. But since those entrusted with these duties, and supposedly competent to perform them, have no distinguished record of success perhaps, after all, it would be the part of wisdom of the technicians themselves to give their thought and aid to these questions.

In assuming your responsibilities of this sort, you are of course faced by certain practical difficulties. For example, the organization of a typical American corporation provides for definite specialization of duties and imposes certain limitations upon the relationships of the administrative and executive officers. Moreover, those engaged in administrative capacities are usually encumbered with too many problems of a technical character to give time and thought to broad matters of policy. The first of these can be overcome largely by the human element and the personal touch which must pervade every business if it is to be successful. The second can be overcome in part by wise executive policy to familiarize

*Address before Twenty-eighth Annual Convention, Southern Textile Association, Blowing Rock, N. C., June 19-20.

administrative officials with the questions and procedures which are external to the four walls of the mill. This may not, of course, always result in accomplishments which are positive and constructive but the additional understanding will serve, at least indirectly, the aims of the executive.

The point may best be developed by reference to particular situations. The production manager's primary concern is, of course, with questions of cost. All the elements of cost are important because, in the aggregate, they serve as the foundation of price. Those costs which may be lumped together as overhead costs are usually rigid and unyielding in character and can not be reduced by any direct attack. The temptation, therefore, is ever present to meet the problem of overhead cost, not by reducing the total amount, but by distributing it over a greater number of units of output.

For this reason, a good production manager, interested only in cost, has no patience with single-shift operations. To be sure, the double shift carries with it a proportionate increase in operating costs, but the double output, with its promise of a smaller overhead cost per yard, sets up an appeal which is irresistible. By this same reasoning, resort to a third shift whittles down still more that element of overhead per yard or per pound of output. No fault can be found with this reasoning, and the policy which it invites, if the demand for the output is unlimited.

Unfortunately, the cotton textile industry is one which does not enjoy a highly elastic market. Moreover, the equipment of the industry is of such magnitude that operations on a two-shift basis throughout the year constitutes a definite over-capacity and an inevitable surplus of goods. This consideration at once suggests to us the elements of cost in production have no real significance except in their relationship to price. If we choose to reduce costs by the enlargement of volume, that policy may defeat itself if it goes so far as to undermine the price structure. Of course, no one mill acting alone will seriously jeopardize the market. But in a highly competitive group, the action of one is highly contagious and tends to be the forerunner of group policy.

Production Control

We often speak of the importance of new and up-to-date machinery in successful mill operations and, of course, it is highly desirable that society have the benefit of the lower price which more efficient equipment would make possible. But it must not be supposed that the best equipment in the world, if installed in all the mills, would produce any greater profits unless production were kept within bounds. Superior equipment is clearly and definitely an advantage, from the standpoint of profits, only so long as a considerable number of competitors do not possess such equipment. As an individual superintendent seeking cost reduction through increased hours of operation, your purpose will be realized only so long as you are in the minority. If your example is followed by others it is likely that you will find yourself like Samson, succeeding only in pulling down the pillars of the Temple.

In modern industry, with its elastic and enormous productive powers, there isn't at any given time such a thing as a correct volume of output and any policy which is in violation of this hypothetical requirement eventually defeats its own purpose.

As regards the hours of individual employment, the various considerations involved are equally in conflict. From the point of view of economical production, 40-hour week is certainly disappointing, particularly if the mill is not operating more than two shifts. For anything short of 24-hour operations, the 40-hour week imposes upon each unit of output an overhead cost considerably greater than has been customary in the history of the industry. It also means a greater burden of direct labor cost upon each unit of output, because, even with a 40-hour week, goes the requirement of a living weekly wage for the employees. It is natural, therefore, that the production manager, with his eye intent upon that ever-terrifying element of cost, should wish to operate 45 hours or 48, or possibly longer, depending upon local circumstances.

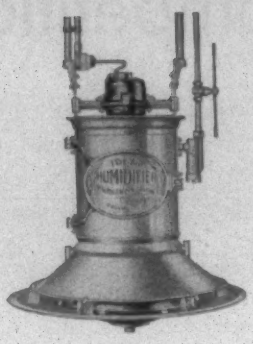
However, we have reached a stage in our history when purely technical considerations no longer control the daily or weekly period of individual employment. Local circumstances are not uniform in their requirements. Statutory restrictions, regional customs, community attitudes and employees' desires, vary greatly throughout the textile area. But, regardless of these variations, the numerous mill units must sell their products in essentially the same market. A reasonable proximation, therefore, to uniform standards as to periods of individual employment is necessary for a stable price basis if the industry, as a whole, is to prosper.

A particular mill, for local reasons, may choose to work on a double-shift basis of 55 hours each per week and by so doing may momentarily experience a satisfactory profit margin. But such action invites duplication and corresponding price reductions, thus not only depriving the participating mills of benefit but undermining the price structure of all other units. More than this, it creates labor discontent and induces an unfavorable reaction from the general public.

With respect to wage scales, the considerations involved are exactly similar. Everyone can feel great sympathy for the struggling mill unit which faces the alternative of a payroll reduction or insolvency. It is but natural that the wage reduction should be preferred since it at least makes possible continued employment as well as the existence of the business itself. In many cases labor itself prefers that recourse. But when individual instances of this type arise it should be borne in mind that the cotton textile industry, as a whole, employs 450,000 people. Scattered instances of wage reductions, below the minimum which the industry itself recognizes as sound, may directly affect, in the aggregate, not more than 5,000 or 10,000 workers. It is therefore misplaced sentiment and distorted judgment to reason one's self into a course of conduct which, while apparently in the interest of the isolated few, becomes disastrous for the hundreds of thousands.

When we view, therefore, the day's work of a cotton mill superintendent, we recognize that even those problems which he may regard as purely internal in character and unique to his own plant, are, nevertheless, connected by invisible links to the industry as a whole. Insofar as they relate to production schedules and employment poli-

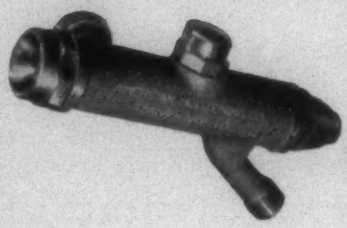
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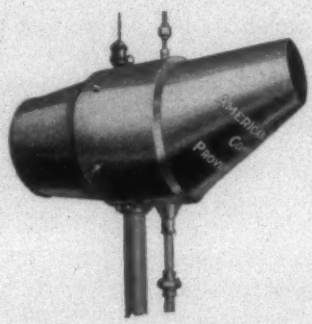
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6

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Stability of Hours and Wages Needed to Meet Present Competition *

By Robert R. West
President Riverside and Dan River Mills

MY admiration has always been excited by the art, or, it might be more accurate to call it the science of navigation. That knowledge, the use of which enables a mariner to ascertain with exactitude his position at sea and chart his direction to a desired destination, is, to me, a landlubber, fascinating and somewhat mysterious. To one such as I, who is accustomed to secure his bearings and direction by sign posts on a highway, the ability to plot and follow a sure course over the sea, contains something of magic. In former years, even though the mariner's knowledge was adequate, his use of that knowledge to gain his port was handicapped by being subject to the caprice of the winds and turmoil of the sea. His plan of procedure was all too often impossible of accomplishment; more likely than not, at one time or another, he would be driven far off his course, or be forced to lie hove-to until such time as winds became favorable or storms had abated. Application of internal power to his vessel, however, gave the shipmaster a welcome complement to his knowledge. It provided him with the power to pursue his plotted course with assurance, independent of the variability of the wind, and, in the absence of unusual violence of weather, it enabled him to schedule his arrival with exactness. The matter of shipping, as a result of the association of controlled power with knowledge of the science of navigation, has become what might be called a business of precision. Going down to the sea in ships, by freeing itself more and more from capicious and unpredictable forces, has become a matter of precise operation.



Robert R. West

To those of us who occupy our time in, and devote our energies and thought to, the operation of cotton mills, there is an increasing accumulation of evidence which indicates that the successful operation of cotton mills, is likewise becoming a business of precision. In using the word "successful," I have in mind, on the part of our business, that ability to pay its way by earning a return on the investment involved, that ability to pay adequate wages to the labor which it employs and that ability to keep itself sufficiently strong to withstand the shocks which tend to disrupt its continuity. I say, therefore, that the operation of a cotton mill has become a business of precision. A little reflection will lead you to endorse that statement. At the risk of emphasizing the obvious, I will mention a few of the characteristics of textile manufacturing, as we know it today, which compel it to be precise and which lay upon management the task of conducting an operation of precision. Even a casual reading of the history of the Cotton Textile Industry, particularly in the South, reveals that much of it was started with the sole purpose in mind of providing employment for a great number of people who had nowhere to turn to earn a livelihood. It was found that available labor readily adapted itself to the mechanical processes of cotton fabrication. As our country grew in population there was found a ready market for cotton products, to fill the absolute needs for clothing and fabrics required for growing industrial uses. Indeed it was found that the product of our increasing number of looms could be placed in foreign countries at a competitive advantage. This combination of circumstances proved to be a veritable bonanza. It made possible the introduction of a great industry into a predominantly agricultural economy. A candid review of the situation as it exists today, however, compels us to conclude that quite a different set of circumstances dominates the production and distribution of cotton textiles. Whereas, during that period of growth we were with difficulty supplying the needs of our population, today our employment and profitable operation is dependent upon the *desires* of our population. The actual need for cotton textiles will not run our machinery, will not employ our labor, will not render a profit to the industry. It is that excess of demand over and above actual needs upon which we are dependent, and it is at that point that we meet the competition for the consumer's dollar which he has to spend over and above his actual needs. For what will the consumer spend that extra money—a new gadget for his automobile, or an additional shirt? Another pair of sheets, or an installment on the electric refrigerator? A cotton dress, or a remote control for the radio? The product of cotton textile mills must be sufficiently attractive to hold its own in that type of competition. Such a situation immediately reflects itself in manufacturing operations. Production of merchandise which will attract that sort of buying must be conducted with skill, imagination and precision. It is indeed a far different problem than that involved in mere turning out goods which will be accepted by virtue of sheer necessity. Such competition requires advanced manufacturing technique, skilled operation of machinery, superlative quality and extraordinary flexibility of organization.

Bear in mind, also, a certain condition which has arisen in recent years. The Southern Cotton Textile Industry no longer operates under the sheltering wing of having a large part of the available supply of goods manufactured under conditions involving higher labor costs. To a pre-

(*Continued on Page 16*)

*Address before Twenty-eighth Annual Convention, Southern Textile Association, Blowing Rock, N. C., June 19-20.

Yarns .. WE DON'T TELL 'EM .. WE SELL 'EM



F. P. YARNS LIVE UP TO PROMISES

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FRANKLIN PROCESS

COTTON YARNS AND CUSTOM YARN DYEING

Stability of Hours and Wages Needed To Meet Present Competition

(*Continued from Page 14*)

ponderant extent competition at present comes from equal labor cost sources. This fact is important to the manufacturer. It restricts his latitude for waste, error and mediocre performance. It puts upon him the necessity of perfection in his technical operations, extraordinary competence on the part of his working force, unusual diligence in the pursuit of better methods, careful control, flexibility of productive processes; in short, an operation of skill and precision.

Let us review the limits within which we must operate. The difference between the price obtainable for our product and the cost of raw materials going into that product —that amount of income from which must be obtained, wages, operating expense, depreciation of plant and equipment, and profit, the so-called manufacturing margin has become so narrowed that there is little or no room left for faulty operation, no room for waste, no room for those multitudinous variations from a standard which were formerly permitted when more generous margins prevailed. The force of circumstances has made it necessary for the mill manager to hew straight to his line and be constantly on the alert for those variations, mistakes and errors, so that he may avoid them, lest he find that his manufacturing costs do not fit within the available margin. This situation is indeed a pressure on management. We often complain about it, wish it were not so continuously burdensome, philosophize over the good old days, and anticipate with a certain nostalgia, their return. The fact remains, however, that we, as managers of manufacturing enterprises, are confronted with constantly narrowing manufacturing margins and must so conduct our operations that their cost will fit within the prescribed limitations. The past decade in the cotton textile business has afforded what have been considered substantial margins only on those rare occasions of intense speculative activity. The ordinary course of our business is along paths which permit profit only to those who attain the utmost in technical proficiency. Such accomplishment demands management without waste, either of time, effort, money or material; in short, a management of precision.

Consider next the question of the required quality of our merchandise. Each of us has often sat in his office examining a piece of goods returned because of a scarcely perceptible defect; possibly, accompanied by a letter from a customer or salesman, in which, with more or less veiled sarcasm, inquiry is made as to why blind inspectors are employed, and with the request that the mill try making its goods right for a change. Possibly, you have had the feeling of the unreasonableness of it; a flaw could be picked in any piece of goods; and that if the salesman were as interested in protecting the interests of the mill as he was in avoiding a row with the customer, things could be much better. Do not be deceived into that frame of mind, however. The demands of the market for the extreme of high quality are not due to any lack of backbone on the part of salesmen. These requirements are due to what the market demands, expects and, more important still, can get. It is a fact to be acknowledged that fabric for fabric the demands for quality, excellence of product, are more exacting than ever before and without doubt will become even more stringent. Carelessly produced merchandise will not do. It cannot stand the strain of competition, and it behooves management to so regulate its affairs that its product will be acceptable without question to the highly exacting specifications of market acceptance. The conditions of manufacturing to produce that kind of product demand care, skill and precision of operation.

Next, I suggest to your thought the matter of variety. Who has not argued for the simplicity and economy of a one product mill? Who, on the other hand, by sheer force of circumstances, has not been obliged to diversify his product? Time was when machinery could be blocked off on to a certain number and run week in and week out, year in and year out, on that number. Very little such opportunity exists under the conditions which we face today. Styles change with breath-taking rapidity; a time honored product becomes obsolete, unsalable; a new machine gives a product which catches the public's fancy; change must be made to meet the ever-changing demands of the buying public. Such a call for variety is not confined to the Cotton Textile Industry. It is apparent in all manufactured products. It is a characteristic of our modern age, and must be accommodated if the producer is to harmonize his operations to the off-take in the market. I am fully aware that change in a cotton mill is a pestiferous bother. It is troublesome; it causes a lot of work, and a great deal of loss motion. It is noteworthy, however, that the ability to produce variety has become an essential ingredient of successful operation, and to accommodate the operation of a cotton mill successfully to the necessary variety of product requires that capacity of management and labor which is distinguished by skill, understanding and precision.

A further consideration which characterizes the manuacture of cotton textiles in the modern manner and which demands the elements of precision, is that of the higher speeds and short cuts in operation which we have adapted to our processes. These characteristics require a far greater degree of exactness and conformity to standards than was necessary under the lower and more elaborate processes. Three process roving, for instance, covered up a multitude of sins; sins which if indulged in with single process long draft roving will bung up a mill in no time, to the despair of help and management alike. The character of yarn for the proper operation of high speed looms is so superior to that required for slower looms that the two are hardly comparable. A weaver operating 15 or 20 looms could take care of two stops per loom hour, but he cannot when called upon to run 70 or 80 looms. A loom fixer used to have to be an artist with a cold chisel and a file to make castings fit, but today castings are face ground to make a perfect fit. The whole tendency of technical development is toward an operation which requires training, skill and precision.

There is no need to further elaborate the matter. I make no attempt to submit an exhaustive analysis of the stringent conditions which force our manufacturing operations to become more precise. Each of you can supply a vast number of additional items. Cotton textile manufacturers today are engaged in a business which demands, for survival, a precision and control of operation, a finesse

(*Continued on Page 18*)

THEY PASSED AWAY

Once Mastodons and Mammoths and Huge Dinosaurs roamed the Earth lords of all they surveyed ⋄ ⋄ ⋄ They exist today only in Bones they left to tell an inquisitive modern world the tale of their once Mighty Bodies

They Passed Away ⋄ Their Mighty Bodies were not Equipped to Meet Changing World Conditions





Haile Selassie Ruled Ethiopia from the Throne occupied by his Ancestors since the days of King Solomon

His Power is Gone and He is a Fugitive with neither Throne nor Home ⋄ He was Not Equipped for Modern Conditions of Warfare

Haile Selassie Might Have Been Equipped with Tanks and Airplanes and Poison Gas
He Wasn't ⋄ and ⋄ Had No Chance to Win

What Is the Equipment of Your Mill ?
Modern High Speed Looms Can Help You ⋄ IF ⋄
IF They Are in Your Mill

DRAPER CORPORATION

Atlanta Georgia Hopedale Massachusetts Spartanburg S C

Stability of Hours and Wages Needed To Meet Present Competition

(*Continued from Page 16*)

of management which 15 or 20 years ago was undreamed of. The wide latitude of margins which formerly prevailed are no more. The part of wisdom is to accommodate oursedves to the fact rather than yearn for a return of the good old days.

Such being the case, what are the conditions under which a mill manager can hope to conduct his operations continuously with the required degree of precision? I will not take the time to discuss matters of financing or of merchandising, important as they may be. The interest of this meeting centers on the conditions of manufacturing. It is on the mill manager and his operating organization that the pressure is brought. He is the one turned to first to effect economies; he is looked to to reduce expense; under his control are those sources of economy which we have been wont to tap in order to effect the savings necessitated by reduced manufacturing margins; it is to his interest, therefore, inasmuch as he has to deal on the one hand with the forces demanding precision in his operations, and on the other hand with the forces upon which he has to rely in obtaining a precise operation; it is to his interest to ascertain the nature and character of the problem with which he has to deal. Permit me to make one or two broad observations. In the first place, it is inconceivable that a manufacturing operation requiring continuous skill and precision can be conducted in an atmosphere of confused and uncertain wage schedules; schedules subject at any moment to the capricious action of some individual. In the second place, it seems to be obvious that no precision industry can rely for its skilled labor wholly on the availability of unskilled labor. People are not born with sufficient skill to operate our expensive high speed and delicately adjusted machinery. Possessing the aptitude they must be trained; when trained there must be thrown about the job of tenure in order to conserve the skill developed. I put in a place of primary importance, therefore, the necessity of developing and maintaining a skilled, stable, responsible and adequately paid work force, if we are to hope for the attainment and maintenance of that type of unerring operation which seems to be necessary to meet the competition we face. The argument in favor of this hypothesis could be elaborated at length and probably to a great deal of profit, but the limitation of time forces me to be brief and merely suggest certain conditions, the presence of which gives a mill manager the opportunity to conduct his operations successfully, and the absence of which causes confusion and detracts from the possibility of a wholesome operation. One such condition is a stable wage structure having industry-wide recognition and validity. There is nothing which demoralizes our industry so much as periodic apprehension over the possibility of lower priced merchandise brought about by lower wage scales. I am well aware of the opportunities which some mills "enjoy" in the possibility of paying lower wages than those which prevail in the industry. I appreciate the lure of accepting that opportunity to effect apparent economies, but I say to you that taking such advantage is a boomerang of devastating consequence. We do not have to speculate about that or advance it as an academic supposition. The facts of the case are immediately before us and have demonstrated their power within our own experience. The years intervening between the World War and the adoption of the Cotton Textile Code were characterized, among other things, by the freedom of textile employers to manipulate wage scales to the satisfaction of each individual employer. That period of time was also distinguished by the assumption on the part of Southern textile manufacturers of the predominating position of the production of cotton textiles. It might be thought that this transfer of dominance from relatively high wage areas to relatively low wage areas would have produced a widened manufacturing margin from which to pay wages, expense and profit. Was such the case? Quite the contrary. During that period manufacturing margins were reduced 50 per cent; textile wages on the average were reduced 30 per cent. It is to be seen that manufacturing margins fell faster and further than wages. That is to say, that freedom of the individual manufacturer to manipulate his wage schedules to suit his own imagined necessity and the tendency to exercise that freedom, caused so much uncertainty and confusion in the markets for goods that it was impossible to support a price structure which would even parallel the reduction in labor costs. We who run must read. The facts of the situation are inexorable as well as clear. They point to the truth that in an industry such as ours disorderly wage schedules irresponsibly manipulated, lead not to profit but t oconfusion; lead not to possibility of a better managed mill, but to assurance of intolerable labor complications put upon the shoulders of the mill manager. There are many problems in our industry vexing us which are beyond our control, but this matter of wage schedules is within our control and I put forth as a primary consideration of proper manufacturing conditions a stable wage structure, supported by a basis minimum wage and held together by a framework of occupational differentials properly reflecting the skill required in the various occupations, a stable structure conscientiously adhered to by all units of the industry.

Corollary to the question of wages is the question of hours of labor. Much of what I have had to say about wages hold true in regard to the number of hours worked as a standard weekly operation. I am one of those who believe that 60 hours per week, or 55 hours, or 50 hours, required of employees as a regular or standard workweek, is not only unnecessary but positively detrimental to the best interests of the industry. There are several reasons which lead to that conclusion. The attention and skill required to operate modern high speed machinery and to care for the delicate operation necessitated by the short cuts now in use, cannot be carried on efficiently for such long periods of time. Attention flags, care becomes less accurate, the product suffers, the possibility of precision production becomes more remote. Where loss motion is not of consequence, where constant care is not essential and where superlative workmanship is not required, long hours may be tolerated, but under the necessities of modern cotton textile production and quality standards, long hours, on the part of workers, do not serve the purpose of efficient mill operation. Furthermore, there is no visible necessity for long hours. If they

(*Continued on Page 54*)

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AND PROFITS

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Mr. Hubert M. Craig, Secretary and Treasurer

Mr. William L. Dunn . . Consulting Engineer

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Representatives for Eastern and Western and Foreign Territory

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Donald Comer's Address To The Southern Textile Association

ONE of the features of the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Blowing Rock, N. C., last week was the address by Donald Comer, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and of the Avondale Mills.

He referred to a number of problems that are affecting the industry as a whole and then spoke particularly of some ways through which the superintendents and overseers may improve their service to the industry through closer understanding of the problems of human relations.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Comer recalled the pleasure of his prior meetings with the Association. He paid high compliment to the work which the organization is doing, characterizing it as "being more constructive than that being done by any other group in the textile industry." "I read with much pleasure the proceedings of the various Divisions in the Southern Textile Association and always find them stimulating," he said.



Donald Comer

"We know our problems," Mr. Comer began. "The questions that puzzle us are to know how and where to take hold of them."

We must not, he said, be afraid of change; in fact, we should seek for and fight for and blast our way to changes. He spoke of the conditions in the old cotton industry of Lancashire, described by David Livingstone from Livingstone's own experience as a mill hand in British mills. Yet changes had to come there, Mr. Comer pointed out.

He referred to reactionary incidents in the development of American industry, illustrating with the story of the Ohio church which refused to lend its building for a meeting to promote the building of a railroad, because nowhere in the Bible was there any sanction of a method of travel that exceeeded ten miles an hour. And yet this idea changed also.

Recalling a dinner tended to his company and officers by the citizens of Sylacauga, Ala., Mr. Comer repeated some of the things he told that meeting. First, the great increase in Japanese imports.

"Japan," he said, "buys large quantities of American cotton. But whether that cotton, which is pure cellulose, comes back to us in the form of gun-cotton, or in the form of cheap cotton goods there are bound to be American casualties."

The imports of Japanese should be controlled, he continued, and that is a national problem.

"There is another serious thing," he said, "the losing of our cotton markets to substitute and competing fibers," and he told of the great gains in rayon manufacture. "We should be able to do something to offset that."

Another serious situation for American cotton, he said, was the great importation of jute from India, and continued:

"This administration of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association is determined to find new uses for cotton that will offset these losses."

Referring specifically to jute, Mr. Comer appealed to the operating executives. "We need your help," he said. "You and we (referring to cotton manufacturers) do not count heavily in the vote, but the whole body of employees in our mills do. Let's tell them about our problems and get their help."

Turning specifically to the problems and responsibilities of the superintendents and overseers, Mr. Comer said:

"I like the word 'foreman.' You can drop the letter E and you have 'For Man.'

"Why are you on your present job. Why have you accepted the added responsibility that goes with your position? Why are you concerned with the problems of others? I have offered promotion to employees who declined it because they did not wish the greater responsibility.

"Certainly the reward of more money was not altogether the reason you accepted the responsibility of looking after other men, sharing their burdens and problems. No, there is much beyond that—the desire to help other men," Mr. Comer stated.

"If we are not thinking of the responsibility of helping others, then we are not fit for our jobs. Increased pay is one of the rewards of increased responsibility but if we look upon responsibility only as a means of earning more money, our whole system will fail."

"To be at his best, a superintendent or overseer, or any man, must have the confidence of those who work under them. The captain who enjoys the confidence of his soldiers has his powers multiplied a hundredfold over those of the captain who controls his men only by authority.

"We must learn what our jobs are from the men who work under us and that means we must keep intimate contact with them, and establish the best possible relations with them. Once a man has gained the personal esteem and the confidence of those under him, he has established a relationship that will not be easily broken.

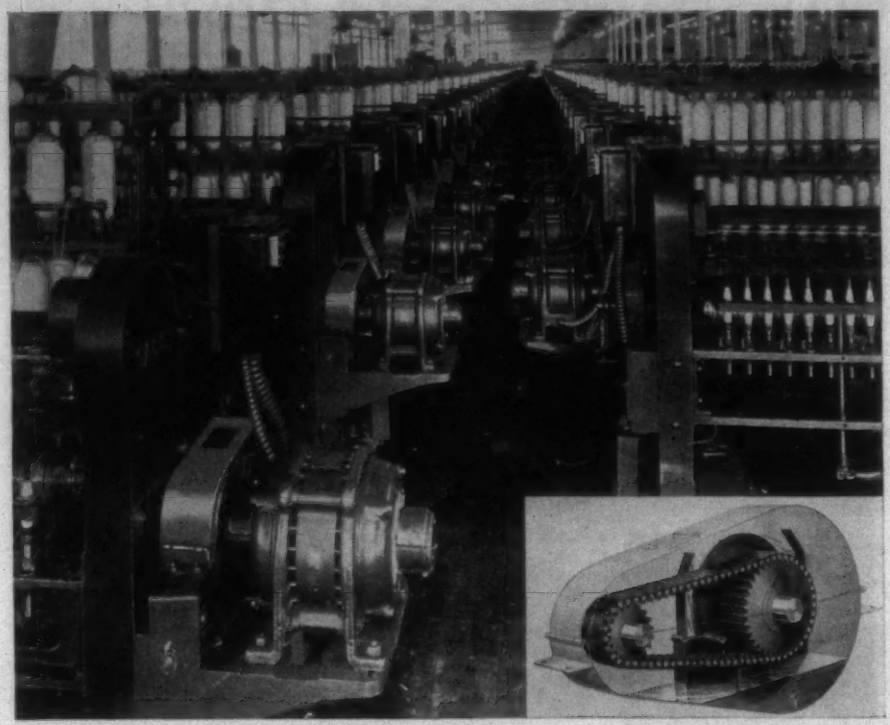
"Find out what your people are thinking about, even down to the children," Mr. Comer advised.

Mr. Comer illustrated his remarks by a story of a little girl who was given a rose by her Sunday school teacher.

(*Continued on Page 49*)

OUT OF MIND

BECAUSE THEY KEEP OUT OF TROUBLE



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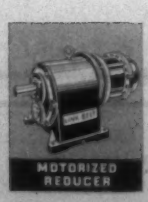














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TIGHT BINDING

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

28th Annual Convention of the Southern Textile Association

THE Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Southern Textile Association, held at Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C., June 19th and 20th, proved one of the most successful meetings in the history of the organization. The attendance set a new high mark for recent years, more than 300 members and guests being present.

The program, featuring addresses by several of the nation's leading textile executives, more than lived up to advance expectations. The addresses of President John A. McFalls, Donald Comer, Robert R. West and Dr. Claudius T. Murchison all proved fine contributions to the convention.





Fred L. Still (Left), newly elected president of the Southern Textile Association, and Edwin M. Holt, new vice-president.

New Association Officers

During the business session, the Association elected the following new officers:

President—Fred L. Still, superintendent of Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greer, S. C.

Vice-President—Edwin M. Holt, manager of the Erwin Mills, Cooleemee, N. C.

Chairman of the Board of Governors—L. J. Rushworth, superintendent of the Riverside plant, Dan River and Riverside Mills, Danville, Va.

Executive Secretary—Marshall Dilling, Gastonia, N. C.

New members of the Board were elected as follows: W. E. Hammond, superintendent of Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.; A. H. Cottingham, general manager, Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.; R. T. McWade, superintendent Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.; Frank D. Lockman, superintendent Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C., and R. O. Stutts, superitendent Woodside Mills, Simpsonville, N. C.

D. H. Hill, Jr., of the *Textile Bulletin*, Charlotte, was reappointed secretary and treasurer.

Associate Members' Meeting

The formal opening of the convention was precided by the annual dinner of the Associate Members' Division, held on the evening of June 18th. W. B. Uhler, retiring chairman of the Division, acted as toastmaster. The feature of the evening was a floor show, several acts of which were of unusual excellence.

The officers of the Association were honor guests at the dinner and were introduced by the toastmaster. John A. McFalls, president, spoke briefly and again stressed the fine services that the Associate members have rendered to the Association over a long period of years.

New officers of the Associate Members' Division were elected as follows:

Chairman—Edwin M. Howard, Veeder-Root Co., Greenville, S. C.

Vice-Chairman—George B. Snow, Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta.

Secretary—Junius M. Smith, *Textile Bulletin*, Charlotte, re-elected.

Friday Morning Session

The opening session of the convention was held on Friday morning, with President McFalls presiding. The members were welcomed by Fred L. Still, vice-president.

In his address as president, Mr. McFalls showed the importance of the position of the superintendents and overseers on the textile industry and enumerated many of their duties and responsibilities. He pointed out that the operating executives are, in many respects, trustees of the millions invested in plants and equipment and that

(*Continued on Page 32*)





Marshall Dilling (Left), Executive Secretary of the Southern Textile Association, and George Snow, of Atlanta, who was elected vice-chairman of the Associate Members' Division.



GULF CRYSTAL CYLINDER OILS

the *Ultimate* in STEAM CYLINDER LUBRICANTS

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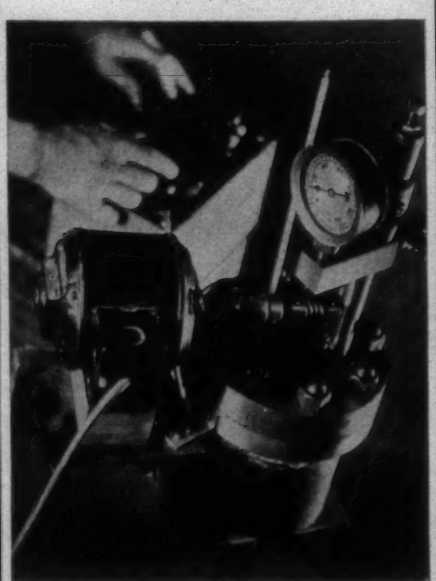
2. *Better atomization.* GULF CRYSTAL CYLINDER OILS are manufactured to atomize very easily and be carried readily by the steam to all rubbing surfaces.

3. *Minimum Deposits.* The special refining of GULF CRYSTAL CYLINDER OILS minimizes deposits in cylinders and on valves resulting from high temperatures or bad water conditions.

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Company.....

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Makers of THAT GOOD GULF GASOLINE
and GULFLUBE MOTOR OIL

Attendance at Blowing Rock Meeting

THE following list gives the names of those who registered at the annual convention of the Southern Textile Association, held last week at Blowing Rock, N. C.

It does not, by any means, show the complete attendance, as many members and guests did not register.

Abrams, J. J., Overseer, Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville, S. C.

Albright, H. W., Overseer Spinning, Ruby Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Alexander, F. C., General Electric Co., Greenville, S. C.

Alford, N. H., Barber-Colman Co., Greenville, S. C.

Ashmore, W. G., Southern Editor, *Textile World*, Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth, R. C., Jr., Vice-Pres. and Asst. Treas., Ashworth Bros., Inc., Fall River, Mass.

Barnes, B. F., Jr., Salesman, Victor Ring Traveler Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Batchelor, Geo. H., Salesman, Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Batson, Culver, Mgr., Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.

Batson, Louis P., Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Southern Shuttles, Inc., Greenville, S. C.

Bigham, R. S., Salesman, Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Bigham, R. W., Overseeer Carding and Spinning, Alpine Mill, Morganton, N. C.

Bingham, O. W., Supt. Carding, Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

Bolt, J. M., Foreman Weaving, Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.

Brady, F. P., Overseer Cloth, Rhodhiss Mills Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.

Briggs, A. F., Supt. Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Broome, D. R., Supt., Arcade Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

Brown, Channing B., Asst. Engineer, Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Burnham, W. H., Salesman, Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Cain, C. W., Sales and Service, Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Cannon, Harry L., Technical, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Cannon, L. S., Overseer Weaving, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Capshaw, L. G., Asst. Supt., Falls Mfg. Co., Granite Falls, N. C.

Carmichael, G. P., Mgr., Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Carter, A. D., Mill Devices Co., Gastonia, N. C.

Castile, Luke J., Salesman, The Keever Starch Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Chapman, T. L., Weaver, Cutter Mfg. Co., Rock Hill, S. C.

Claiborne, O. W., Salesman, Dennison Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Clark, C. C., Salesman, Hart Products Corp., Spartanburg, S. C.

Clark, J. J., Overseer Weaving, Joanna Cotton Mill, Goldville, S. C.

Cobb, F. Gordon, Ex. Vice-Pres., Pomona Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Cobb, Joe, Asst. Supt., Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C.

Coker, W. T., Salesman, Armstrong Cork Products Co., Greenville, S. C.

Combs, E. T., Supt., Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C.

Comer, Donald, Pres., Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

Cook, James, Salesman, Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Coole, James R., Rep., Peerless Belting Co., Gardenville, N. Y.

Cottingham, A. H., Gen. Mgr., Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C.

Covington, I. B., Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro, N. C.

Covington, I. B., Jr., Wade Mfg. Co., Wadesboro, N. C.

Crow, Smith, Supt., Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Culbreath, Ernest F., Sou. Agt., Bancroft Belting Co., and American Paper Tube Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Culpepper, O. G., Salesman, Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Dabbs, Mrs. Ethel Thomas, Dept. Editor, *Textile Bulletin*, Charlotte, N. C.

Davis, T. C., Salesman, Stein, Hall & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Davis, W. Lexie, Asst. Supt., Proximity Plant, Greensboro, N. C.

Day, W. G., Asst. Prof. Carding and Spinning, Clemson College, S. C.

Deal, H. A., Supt., Durham Cotton Mfg. Co., Durham, N. C.

Decker, F. A., V.-Pres. and Salesman, Textile Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Delany, Joseph L., Testing and Statistics, Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville, S. C.

Dickinson, Fred, Salesman, H. & B. American Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Dilling, Marshall, Sec. and Supt., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

Eaddy, E. J., Sec. and Treas., Textile Shop, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.

Edwards, J. O., Salesman, Gossett Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C.

Fonville, John Co., Editorial Dept., *Cotton*, Atlanta, Ga.

Gibson, W. H., Jr., Lumberton, N. C.

Goller, Harold P., Salesman, Seydel Chemical Co., Greenville, S. C.

Goodyear, Chester M., Sou. Mgr., The Hubinger Co., Keokuk, Iowa.

Graham, J. A., Supt., Ellenboro Mfg. Co., Ellenboro, N. C.

Graham, I. P., Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Greer, James A., Sou. Mgr., *American Wool & Cotton Reporter*, Greenville, S. C.

Greer, W. W., Salesman, Pioneer Atlanta Co., Greenville, S. C.

Greer, W. J., Salesman, Frank G. North, Inc., Greenville, S. C.

Hall, C. E., Supt., Alpine Mills, Morganton, N. C.

Hammond, W. E., Supt., Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.

Hardie, Newton G., Supt., Inman Mill, Inman, S. C.

Harris, Arthur W., Harris Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Hill, D. H., Jr., *Textile Bulletin*, Charlotte, N. C.

Hill, E. A., Supt., Clinton Cotton Mill, Clinton, S. C.

Hilton, J. T., Prof. of Yarn Mfg., N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

(*Continued on Page 44*)



QUALITY

For twenty-four years of trained experience The Viscose Company has built quality into Crown Rayon yarns. Through unceasing vigilance and exacting control, new quality standards have been created and consistently maintained.

CROWN RAYON

(Viscose and Acetate Yarns). FIBRO (Cut Rayon Staple) products of

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Notes On Cotton Warp Sizing

By Ralph Hart

Hart Products Corporation

Fourth of A Series of Articles on This Important Subject

(*Continued from last week*)

Experiments With Anti-Mildew Agents.—Antiseptics were tested upon culture-media which consisted of sizing materials in agar jelly. The moulds used were types which have been found on textile materials. In the following table are listed the results, including the phenol coefficients of the antiseptics (i.e., the toxicity of the agent compared with that of pure carbolic acid or phenol on an equal weight-basis):

Substance	*Toxic Concentration in Starch Agar %*	*Phenol Coefficient*	*Remarks*
Zinc Chloride	0.8	0.16	Considerable specific differences
Salicylanilide (Shirlan)	3.0	—	—
Boric Acid	3.0	—	Considerable specific differences
Sodium Fluoride	0.8	0.16	—
Sodium Silico-Fluoride	0.15 or less	0.87	Liable to attack copper rollers
Thallium Carbonate	0.02	6.5	—
Copper Sulfate	0.10	—	Possible color
Formaldehyde	0.05	2.6	Volatile, irritating vapor
Phenol	0.13	1.0	Odor
P-Nitrophenol	0.007	7.6	Yellow except in acid solutions
Tribromophenol	0.01	13.0	Odor
Thymol	0.05	2.6	Expensive
Salicylic Acid	0.05	2.6	Should not be neutralized
Napthalene	0.24	0.54	Odor
Napthalene sulfonic Acids and Sodium Salts	0.25	—	—
Thiocarbamide	0.80	0.16	—

Quantity Required.—The following table shows the amounts of various antiseptics which have been recommended for pure sizing, based on the weight of the starch:

Zinc chloride (solid)	6%
Sodium silico-fluoride	2%
Boric acid	2%
Cresylic acid	0.5%
Copper sulfate	0.3%
Salicylic acid	0.3%
Phenol or carbolic acid	0.5%

Elasticity and Strength of Yarn

Elasticity.—Because of the nature of starch, it will reduce the elasticity of the yarn; nevertheless, the mill should endeavor to retain as much elasticity as possible in the sized warp. A yarn with a reasonable amount of stretch will give much better results on the looms than one with practically no elasticity and greater strength. A good sizing starch should reduce the elasticity of a yarn not more than 20 or 25%. As the count of the yarn increases, the elasticity diminishes; thus, yarns between 60s and 80s have an elasticity of 3.5 to 3.8%, whereas those above 120s, from 2 to 3%.

Breaking Strength.—In tests made with different proportions of starch, the breaking strength of two lots of sized yarn was found to be 31% and 34%, respectively, greater than that of the unsized yarn. The increase in breaking strength of 31% was obtained on 22s yarn, sized with 280 pounds of thin-boiling starch, 14 pounds of softener and made up to 365 gallons. The test that showed an increase of 34% was on 30s yarn, sized with 300 pounds of the same starch, 20 pounds of softener and made up to the same volue.

Effect of Humidity.—The greatest strength of sized yarn is reached at about 70 to 80% relative humidity. Above that, it falls off about 10% up to the state of wetness, on account of loss of strength of the softened starch. Sizing decreases the extensibility under dry conditions but the extensibility is rapidly regained with increasing humidity. At saturation is approximately equals that of the unsized yarn.

Sizing Formulas and Size Take-Up

Formulas.—A number of mills reported that their size formulas contain the following percentages of starch, softeners, and gums:

Mill	*Starch* %	*Softeners* %	*Gums* %
A	90.9	7.6	1.5
B	92.8	6.5	1.7
C	88.7	11.3	—
D	92.0	8.0	—

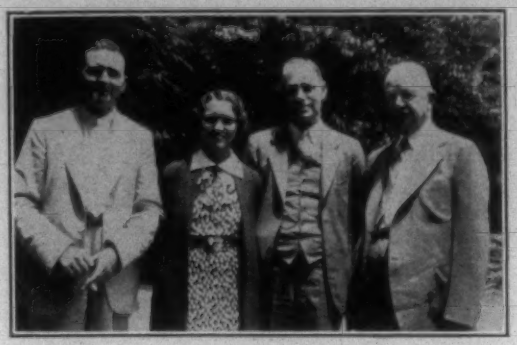
The above percentages refer to solid ingredients only. On heavy and difficult weaves, such as 128 sley and 130 pick, at least 1 pound of starch was recommended to 1 gallon of finished size.

Amount of Size.—The English Cotton Research Institute makes the following statements: "Many difficulties in the weaving mills are due to the use of too much size. Too little size is only rarely responsible for disturbances in the weaving plants." It is stated that yarn is adequately sized when it has sufficient size on it to protect the surface against the raising of entangling hairs before the thread is formed into cloth. One mill reports that it adds 12½% size, on 30s yarn, 1980 ends; another adds 9½% size, on 8-ounce ticking.

Goods for Rubberizing.—Tentative specifications for cotton goods for rubber and pyroxylin coating as published by Committee D-13 of the American Society of Testing Materials, include the following about sizing: As little sizing shall be used in the fabric as necessary for its proper manufacture. Assuming an average content of natural oil and waxes indigent to the cotton of 3.2%, the total percentage of sizing and natural oil and

(*Continued on Page 46*)

Snapshots From S. T. A. Convention



Joe Cobb, Mrs. W. H. Miley, W. H. Miley and Thomas H. Webb



Mrs. F. A. Decker, Mrs. Marshall Dilling, Mrs. W. N. Williams, Mrs. Fritz Zweifel

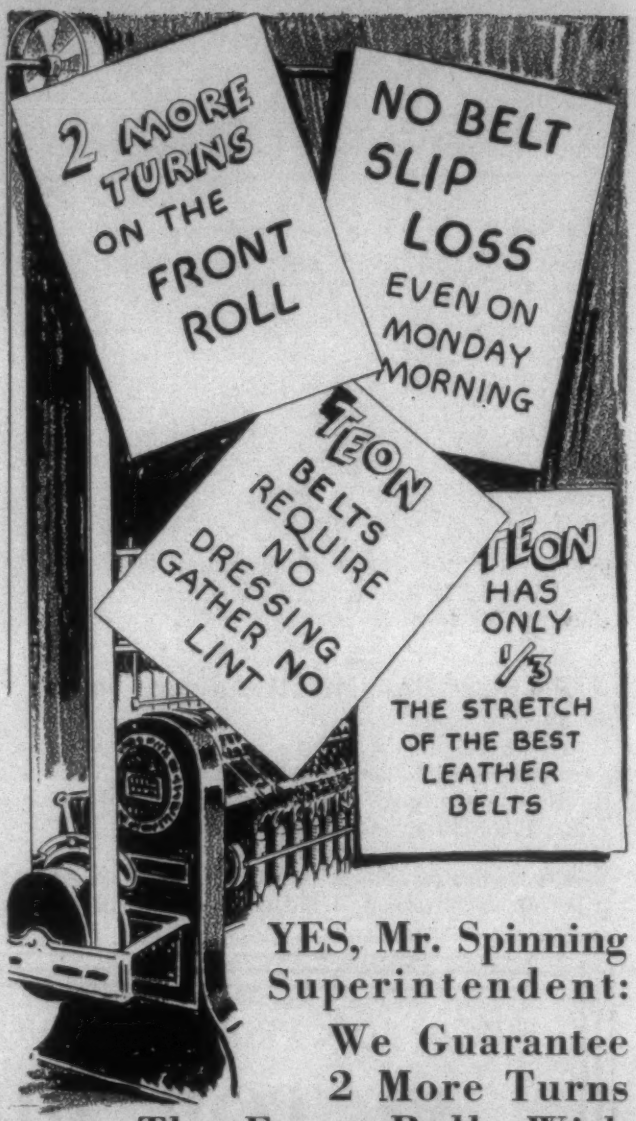


Front Row—Mrs. B. W. Bingham, Mrs. C. B. Brasington, Mrs. A. B. Brannon. Second Row—Mrs. John A. McFalls, Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky), Mrs. J. W. Jenkins



J. H. Zahn, Junius Smith, Joe Cobb, G. H. Lollis

TEON



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We Guarantee 2 More Turns on The Front Rolls With TEON IMPREGNATED BELTS

Put in a TEON alongside of any belt you like—leather, fabric or rubber—and if TEON doesn't deliver these 2 extra turns, send it back to us for full credit. It's a challenge and a promise.

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Teon is an impregnated fabric belt of special materials and construction stitched with copper and so designed as to overcome power losses traceable to natural deficiencies of other types. That is why TEON belts in many installations are operating on difficult drives years beyond the lifetime of other types.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Southern Representative

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Contributors To Entertainment Fund

The firms listed below contributed to the entertainment fund for the annual dinner of the Associate Members' Division of the Southern Textile Association. The dinner, held in connection with the convention of the Association last week, proved a huge success, both from an attendance and entertainment standpoint.

Firms contributing were: American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Armstrong Cork Products Co., Ashworth Bros., Inc., Atlanta Brush Co., The Atwood Machine Co., Bahan Textile Machinery Co., Inc., Barber-Colman Co., Borne Scrymser Co., H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., M. L. Church, Rep. Catlin Yarn Co., Clinton Co., Corn Products Sales Co., Cotton, Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Draper Corporation, Eommons Loom Harness Co., General Electric Co., Greenville Belting Co., H. & B. American Machine Co., Keever Starch Co., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Mathieson Alkali Works, Moreland Size Co., Inc., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Frank G. North, Inc., Parks-Cramer Co., Penick & Ford, Ltd., Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co., Seydel-Woolley Co., The Sherwin-Williams Co., J. E. Sirrine & Co., Sonoco Products Co., Southern Shuttles, Inc., Staley Sales Corp., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Chas. H. Stone, Inc., Joseph Sykes Bros., Taylor-Colquitt Co., The Terrell Machine Co., Textile Bulletin, The Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The Textile Shop, Inc., Textile World, U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Universal Winding Co., Veeder-Root, Inc.

Southern Hose Men Will Hear Comer

"To regulate or not to regulate" will be one of the themes discussed at the annual meeting of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association at Signal Mountain, Tenn., July 10th and 11th, according to Taylor R. Durham, secretary, who made known highlights of the program, including an address by Donald Comer, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

In commenting on the proposed topic of regulation, Secretary Durham said the present administration is intent on some form of business regimentation and it is probable that appropriate legislation will be introduced in the next Congress to accomplish this purpose.

As there is considerable sentiment within the industry in favor of Federal regulation, he continued, a few members who are in favor of this and a similar number who are opposed have been asked to lead a discussion on the subject.

A special meeting of the full-fashioned branch will be held the morning of July 11th.

Secretary Durham said that attractive prizes have been provided for the golf tournament.

A special program has been arranged for the women who accompany their husbands to the convention, said Mr. Durham.

Rocky Mount Mills Guarantees Against Pay Cuts

The first step in guaranteeing against wage cuts on cotton yarn to be made, or being delivered, has been taken by the Rocky Mount Mills of Rocky Mount, N. C. This company has adopted the following clause for all its sales notes:

"Yarn covered by this contract has been or will be manufactured in conformity with the former textile code —namely, minimum wage of 30 cents per hour with usual differential for skilled labor, two 40-hour shifts on productive machinery, and no child labor."

Hyman L. Battle, treasurer and manager of the Rocky Mount Mills, states:

"We feel very strongly here that unless the cutting of wages and lengthening of hours is stopped we are very rapidly going back to the condition that existed prior to 1933.

"In the carded yarn branch of the industry particularly, there has been a widespread letting down of the bars, and we are hopeful that those of us left on the old code are going to try and maintain it."

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It Boils Thin! Has More Penetration!
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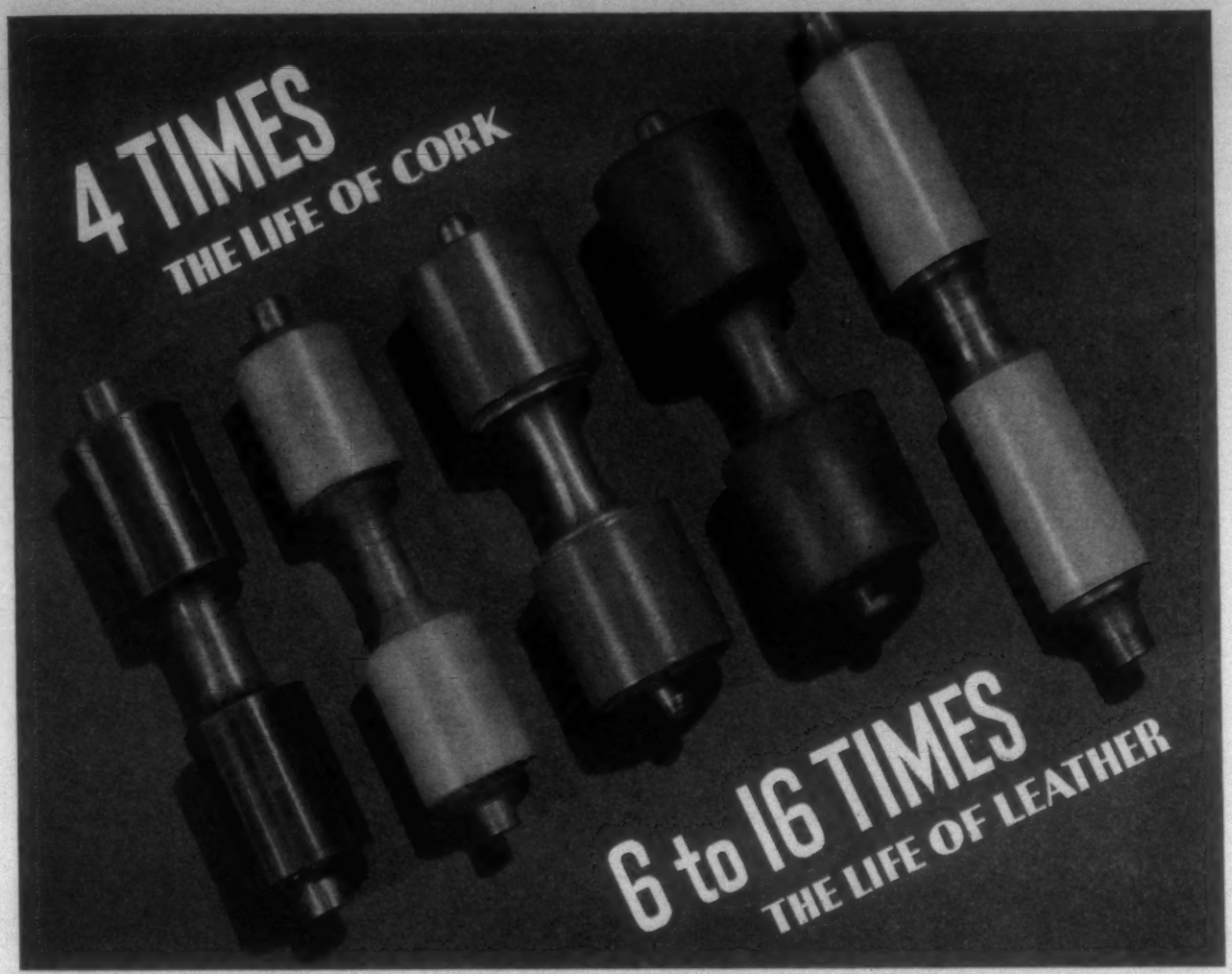
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There is nothing experimental about *Everlastic* for roll covering purposes. Test after test, under manufacturing conditions, has shown its life to be about 4 times that of cork and 6 to 16 times that of leather. Other tests have proved that its superior drawing surface produces a stronger and more even yarn.

Furthermore *Everlastic* can be DEPENDED on to CONSISTENTLY give such results because it is made by scientific laboratory control methods. It has a synthetic rubber base called Duprene (a Dupont product) which has none of the disadvantages of natural rubber and is responsible for the many *Everlastic* advantages listed below.

Note that *Everlastic* resiliency can be scientifically CONTROLLED during the manufacturing process to suit your PARTICULAR requirements. Your resiliency requirements, once established, can be accurately duplicated in the future.

You should learn more about *Everlastic*. Write for our circular WC, which gives the complete story including details of tests; or get in touch with our nearest agent.

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AGENTS SELLING ONLY TO MILLS WITH GRINDING EQUIPMENT:—J. Bradford Hodges, 161 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga. (in Georgia only); Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C. (Ala., Va., W. Va., Tenn., N. C., and S. C.); Textile Roll & Cot Co., Dallas, Tex. (La., Tex., Miss., Okla., and Ark.)

AGENTS SELLING TO MILLS WITHOUT GRINDING EQUIPMENT:—O. B. Wetherell & Son Co., Fall River, Mass.; William R. West, New Bedford, Mass.; Berkshire Roller Cov. Co., North Adams, Mass.; Howland Bridge Co., Inc., Chester, Pa.; Stewart Roller Shop, Laurinburg, N. C.; Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; Textile Roll Covering Works, LaGrange, Ga.; Dixie Roll & Cot. Co., Macon, Ga..; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.

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TEXTILE ROLL COTS

QUALITY • EXTREME DURABILITY • RESILIENCY

ADVANTAGES

1. Oil proof. 2. Unaffected by changes in temperature. 3. Four times the life of cork cots. 4. Six to sixteen times the life of leather covering. 5. Superior drawing surface produces stronger and more even yarn. 6. Non-oxidizing. 7. Very resilient. Will not flute or flatten. 8. Resiliency can be regulated, permitting less top weight. This means a better yarn, longer life of roll covers and savings in oil and power. 9. Can be rebuffed repeatedly without loss in drawing quality or cushion. 10. Total direct savings of 30 to 75 percent over cork or leather usually possible.

Personal News

J. A. Aycock has been made plant engineer at the Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing and Finishing Company.

J. L. Connor has been promoted from shop man to master mechanic, Aragon-Baldwin Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. P. Dover has been promoted from card hand to card grinder, Gayles plant, Springs Mills, Chester, S. C.

E. C. Gregory, oiler, has been promoted to section man on fly frames, Gayles plant, Springs Mills, Chester, S. C.

E. L. McCormick, formerly designer at Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C., is now designer and assistant superintendent, Gayles plant, Springs Mills, Chester, S. C.

Walter J. Jenkins has been promoted from plant engineer to assistant plant manager at the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C.

C. L. Jackson has been promoted to day second hand in weaving, Gayles plant No. 1, Springs Mills, Chester, S. C.

H. M. Belk, formerly master mechanic, Aragon-Baldwin Mill, Rock Hill, is now master mechanic, American Spinning Company, Greenville, S. C.

James Cobb, formerly overseer at Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., now has a position with the Opelika (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

O. A. Mace, second hand in weaving at Springstein plant, Springs Mills, Chester, S. C., has been promoted to overseer weaving.

John Bunton has been promoted from second hand to assistant overseer weaving, Gayles plant, Springs Mills, Chester, S. C.

B. L. Riddlehoover, formerly loom fixer at Balfour, N. C., is now second hand in weaving, Gayles plant, Springs Mills, Chester, S. C.

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FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

Clinton Company

CLINTON, IOWA

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If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running spinning or twisting.

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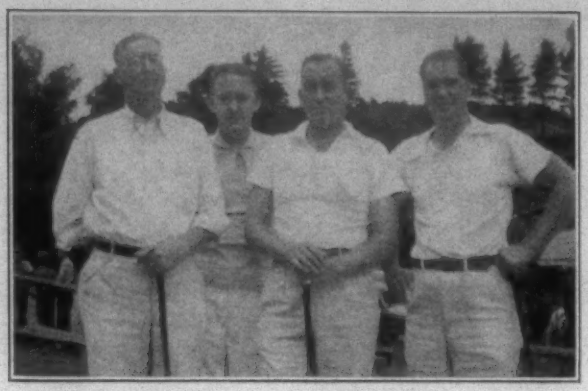
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Golf Foursome At Blowing Rock



P. B. Parks, Sr., Bob Philip, Edwin M. Holt, P. B. Parks, Jr.

Mr. Parks is manager of Erwin Mills, Durham, Mr. Philip is editor of *Cotton*, Mr. Holt is manager of Erwin Mills, Cooleemee, and vice-president of the Southern Textile Association, and Mr. Parks, Jr., superintendent of Erwin Mills No. 5, Erwin, and chairman of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Association.

O. E. Bishop, overseer weaving in Springstein plant, Springs Mills, Chester, S. C., has been transferred to the same position in the Gayles plant, Springs Mills, Chester, S. C.

OBITUARY

TROY SHERRILL

Rockwell, N. C.—Troy Sherrill, aged 32, superintendent of Cannon Mill No. 1, was killed in an automobile accident near Kannapolis. He was buried in Salisbury.

MRS. R. R. RAY

McAdenville, N. C.—Mrs. Mary Downs Ray, wife of Robert R. Ray, general manager of the McAdenville Mills here for half a century, died at her home here. She was 82 years old.

Her husband, widely known in textile circles, is perhaps the oldest cotton mill executive in North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Ray were married in 1876 and would have celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary this December.

Surviving Mrs. Ray, in addition to her husband, are three children, Mrs. L .N. Glenn and Dr. Ralph Ray, of Gastonia, and Miss Mary Grace Ray, of McAdenville. Four children are dead.

A. L. QUINN

Mayo, S. C.—Ashford Leander Quinn, 65, well known mill man and for over 25 years superintendent of the Mary Louise Mill, near Mayo, died at his home here.

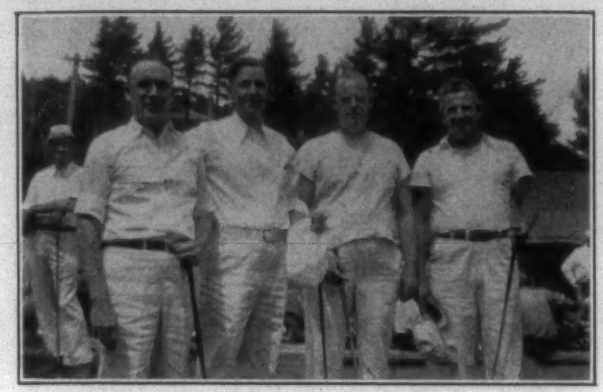
For the past few years Mr. Quinn had been engaged in farming.

O. A. REEVES

Greer, S. C.—Funeral services for Oscar Andrew Reeves, 62, retired mill official, who died at his home here, were held Thursday.

The greater part of his life was spent in the textile industry. Until he retired from active duty because of his health, he was superintendent of the Apalache Mills.

Snapshots From S. T. A. Convention



N. G. Hardie, C. L. Jolly, F. R. Lowe, T. A. Scaffe



Dick Smith, Gordon Cobb, J. W. Ivey, Bill Cline



Fred Tilson, Bill Terrell, I. P. Graham, Bill Uhler



T. C. Davis, G. S. Simmons, J. J. Kaufman



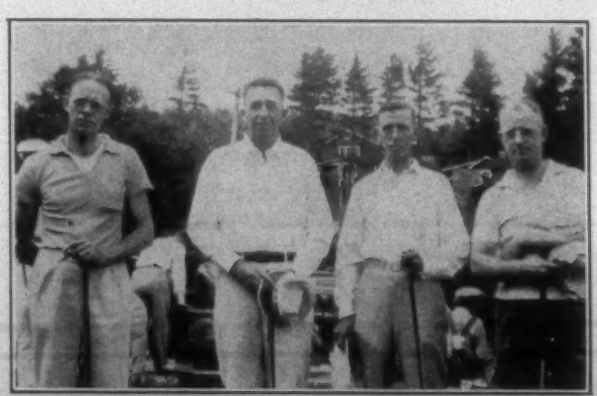
Paul Seydel, Mrs. Paul (Mildred) Seydel, writer and lecturer, S. P. Rakestraw and E. A. Scott



J. W. Bingham, John A. McFalls, M. T. Poovey, Wm. H. Randolph



H. L. Cannon, L. S. Cannon, T. W. Mullen, Dave O'Connor



James Cook, T. C. Pegram, D. M. McSpadden, J. T. Hilton

Twenty-eighth Annual Convention—Southern Textile Association

(*Continued from Page 22*)

they are also trustees of the well being of the employees in the mills.

Mr. McFalls was followed by Donald Comer, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and of the Avondale Mills. He stressed the necessity of the closest possible personal relations between the mill men and the people who work under them. His remarks dealt largely with human relations as a factor in successful mill operation. He also urged the Associatiton members to lend their help in the fight that the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association is making to have adequate tariff protection against the importation of jute.

The final address at this session was by Robert R. West, president of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va. Mr. West pointed out the necessity of stabilizing wages and hours in the industry in order to meet the present-day type of competition. He showed the effects of over-long operating hours and the disastrous and unfair conditions that are set up when wages are reduced.

The addresses of Mr. McFalls, Mr. Comer and Mr. West appear in full elsewhere in this issue.

The convention was not in session on Friday afternoon. A large number of members took part in the annual golf tournament and a bridge party for the ladies was conducted by Mrs. M. T. Poovey, of Rockingham.

Annual Banquet

The twenty-eighth annual banquet was held Friday evening with President McFalls as toastmaster. The program was devoted largely to entertainment and the presentation of golf and attendance prizes.

A. Coke Cecil, of High Point, N. C., a magician, held the close and interested attention of the 300 people present, his act proving an excellent feature in every respect.

GOLF PRIZES

Winners in the golf tournament were as follows:

For active members, prizes were given as follows:

Low Gross—W. H. Miley.

Low Net—L. S. Cannon.

Second Low Gross—J. A. Shumate. Tied with F. Gordon Cobb. Won on last 5 holes.

Consolation—G. H. Lollis.

Hidden Nine—P. B. Parks, Sr.

ASSCIATE MEMBERS

Low Gross—Curry Watson. Tied with Bill Terrell and W. B. Uhler. Won on last 5 holes.

Low Net—Walter Woodward. Tied with John Ferguson, Guy Morrison, W. L. Nicholson, E. H. Mason and G. Batchelor. Won on last 5 holes.

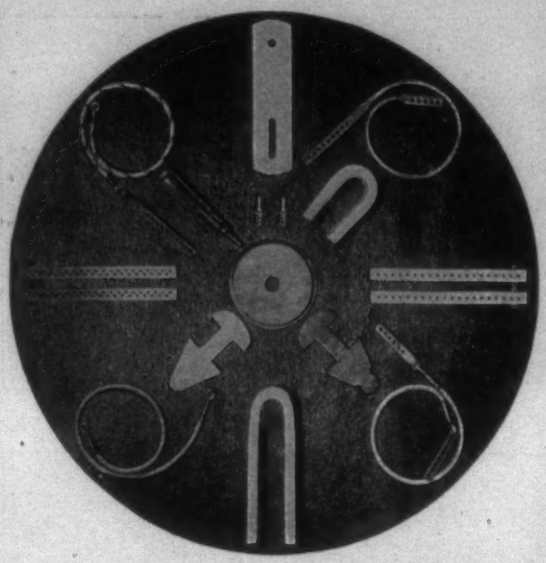
Second Low Gross—G. Batchelor.

Second Low Net—W. L. Nicholson.

Consolation—M. E. Lake.

(*Continued on Page 40*)

Rice Dobby Chain Company



Millbury, Massachusetts

This Southern Outfit



WILL GIVE YEARS OF SERVICE

THE VOGEL Number Fourteen is designed for installation in mills and factories where severe weather conditions do not prevail. It is sturdy in construction and economical in operation.

While this is not a frost-proof outfit, it can be made semi-frost proof by use of the VOGEL Number One Valve. This affords partial protection in case of unexpected cold weather.

Sold by plumbers everywhere

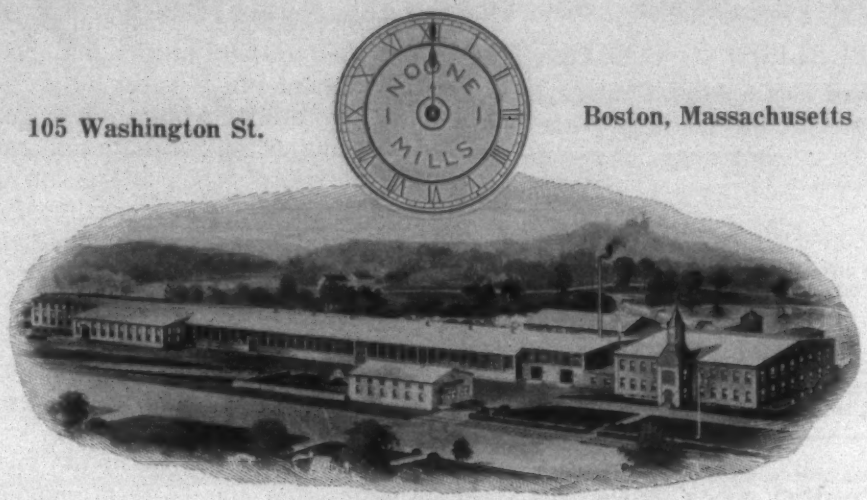
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A. ERLAND GOYETTE, President ARNOLD T. MALONE, Treasurer

105 Washington St. Boston, Massachusetts



Established 1831

Noone's Standard Roller Cloths

Since 1831 NOONE'S have been the Standard Roller Cloths.

The quality and constructions of the Roller Cloth used on your spinning rolls is very important to efficiency in many departments of your plant.

NOONE'S can supply you with the type of cloth best suited to your particular class of work.

Ask to be shown.

Use NOONE'S Roller Cloths and be assured of proper resiliency and that sturdy durability that enables you to produce a strong, round, uniform, smooth running yarn at most reasonable cost.

Since the first spinning rolls were covered in America, a great many substitutes for Woolen Roller Cloth and Leather have been introduced; as is usually the case with something new that is highly advertised, many are eager to give it a trial, hoping that its advertised wonders will prove true, but not one substitute yet produced has met the test of NOONE'S Standard Roller Cloths and a good Leather for covering spinning rolls.

Many manufacturers have tried substitutes from time to time, only to, sooner or later, become convinced of the much greater efficiency and far-reaching economy of a good Roller Cloth and good Leather.

Make sure that your Roll Coverer is using NOONE'S Roller Cloths on your rolls.

Southern Office
11 James Street
Greenville, S. C.

Sole Agents For
The Joseph Noone's Sons Company
Peterborough - - - New Hampshire

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
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JUNIUS M. SMITH ..... *Business Manager*

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Blowing Rock Meeting

FORTUNATE in being able to present one of the strongest and most interesting programs in its history, the convention of the Southern Textile Association at Blowing Rock was unquestionably one of the finest meetings in the entire 28 years of its existence.

The attendance was larger than in any recent year and the various sessions were of such uniform excellence that they drew high praise from the large number of members and guests who were in attendance.

One of the most noteworthy facts about the meeting was that the addresses of the four principal speakers were built about a central theme —that of the high position occupied in the industry by the members of the Association. Each of the speakers succeeded in presenting many constructive ideas and fresh viewpoints that are bound to be of inspiration and practical benefit to all superintendents and overseers. To those who were not able to attend, we would commend a careful reading of the addresses by Mr. McFalls, Mr. Comer, Mr. West and Dr. Murchison. Seldom in our experience have all of the speakers at a convention succeeded so well in jointly contributing to a program that was so thought-provoking and so likely to be of lasting benefit.

The presence of three of the leading textile executives in America at the meeting was a fine commentary upon the type of co-operation and friendship between mill owners and the men who have charge of the physical properties.

In passing it is only fitting to pay high and well deserved compliment to John A. McFalls, who served as president for the last year. In directing the affairs of the organization through one of its most successful years, he showed a type of leadership that will set a high mark for those who follow him. The insight that he has into the problems of the superintendents and overseers was clearly reflected in his address as retiring president. His summary of their duties and their responsibilities and his thought that they are not only trustees for an investment running into millions, but are also guardians of the well being of the Southern mill employees made a remarkably strong impression upon all those who heard him. Incidentally Mr. McFalls delivered his remarks with a force and clarity that added a great deal to the thought which lay behind them.

In selecting the new officers of the Association, the organization has again been fortunate in having available men whose interest, leadership and ability are already proven.

Blowing Rock is one of the loveliest spots in America and the large attendance more than justified the selection of the meeting place. The weather was ideal and from the comments of a great many who were present, we are convinced that they were amply repaid for their attendance.

All in all, the Blowing Rock convention not only added a bright new chapter to the history of the Southern Textile Association, but takes high rank with the best conventions ever held by any textile organization.

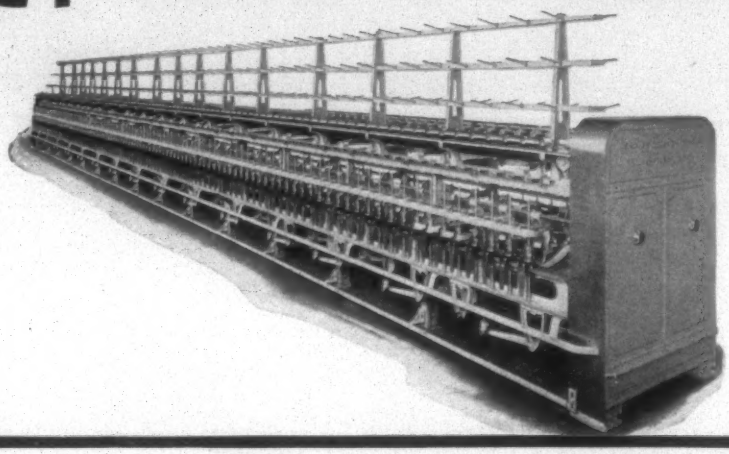
Editorial Commended

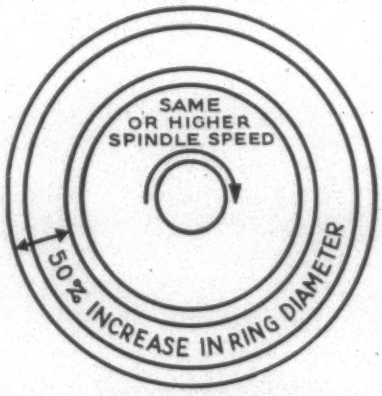
THE following are extracts from a letter received from a prominent citizen of South Carolina:

I wish to commend you for your editorial remarks in connection with the newspaper dispatch which you quote in today's TEXTILE BULLETIN, under the title, "Joining Hands With Communists." Your statements have every necessary fact to substantiate them regarding the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America, which I consider one among the most pernicious organizations in America.

Last year I was placed on a special committee by our Church General Assembly to give study to a problem which confronts us. I was prompted to make a rather close study of the ecclesiastical practices of most of the Protestant and evangelical denominations. After as thorough a survey as I was able to make I was forced to a conclusion regarding the administration of the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which compels me (and this is purely my personal opinion, and not intended as any reflection against the many good friends I have who are members of that Church) to consider it the most autocratic and most un-American church body existing in our country today, to say nothing of its unwarranted political activities.

Making Lower Twisting Costs a FACT instead of a Theory . . .





FEATURES

Increase in ring diameter up to 50 percent and more.

Traverses increased as much as 5 inches over old standards.

Spindles designed for high speeds and heavy loads.

Pull of yarn from creel is free, easy and unobstructed.

Gearing permits a wide range of twist.

Reversible tape drive. New design Tension Device allows proper tension on tape, so as to insure steady spindle speed without causing undue strain on the spindle bolster.

Frame is sturdily built and properly balanced throughout to minimize vibration.

THE theoretical advantages of large package twisting are well known: increased production and reduced twisting cost due to fewer doffs; costs in subsequent processing also should be reduced because of the larger supply, fewer knots and the possible elimination of rewinding.

However, these advantages have been largely nullified in the past, because of the fact that, as the size of the ring was increased, it was found necessary to make a corresponding decrease in the speed of the spindle, thus cutting down production.

H & B Large Package Twisting is offered to the trade with the assurance that the necessity of reducing the spindle speed has been eliminated in almost every case. For example the diameter of H & B rings has, in many instances, been increased as much as 50 percent and more without any decrease whatever in spindle speed, and in many cases it has been possible to actually increase the speed of the spindle.

This important advance in twisting is due to numerous factors, including proper clearance and even tension of the yarn in the creel, correct angle of pull from the feed rollers, and proper design of spindle and drive (positive, minimum slippage of tape, etc.). A very important factor is the size and design of the ring for each particular job, in combination with a properly balanced traveler, which at the same time allows for longer traveler life.

The knowledge on which this progress is based is not something that can be duplicated overnight. It has been gained by many months of painstaking experiments and its value to you can be many times the price that you pay for the new H & B Twisters.

Tell us your twisting problem and we will tell what we can do for you. No obligations of course.

H&B AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY

Cotton Preparatory and Spinning Machinery

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H&B LARGE PACKAGE TWISTER

STAMINA!

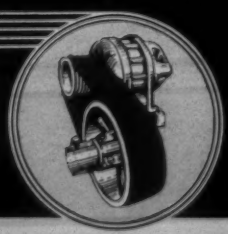
In this new Duro-Brace Texsteel Sheave, for Texrope V-Belt Drives, an outstanding, modern design, combines with the finest materials and with manufacturing methods derived from vast experience, to give you a sheave that will withstand the severest duty. • The outside walls of this sheave are reinforced by convex steel plates which so greatly increase their strength as to eliminate distortion, even under extreme overloads; thus giving a light, true running drive always. • Duro-Brace Texsteel Drives are 98.9% efficient . . . Require no lubrication or belt dressing . . . Are unaffected by moisture or dust . . . Are shock-absorbing, vibrationless, slipless, silent and clean. • Mail us a card asking for Bulletin No. 2188 which sets forth the advantages that Duro-Brace Texsteel Drives offer you in all matters of power transmission, whether they be simple or complex.



New Duro-Brace Design: cross-section showing outside plate braced by a convex reinforcing steel plate.

TEXROPE DIVISION

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INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

An Old Saw Says:

"The Proof of The Pudding is in The Eating"



Proof of the Superior Merits of the

WHITIN-CASABLANCAS SYSTEM OF LONG DRAFT:

More Spinning and Roving Frames have been equipped with Whitin-Casablancas during the last six months than with *all other systems combined.*

The Casablancas System is the most widely known, the most generally used, of all the better drafting methods throughout the entire world.

The "Heart of the Casablancas System" is the combined use of the double apron and patented supporting cradle, which serve to control all long and short fibres through the drafting process *as no other method can do.*

It produces stronger and evener yarns, with fewer ends down per hour, and is more easily kept clean.

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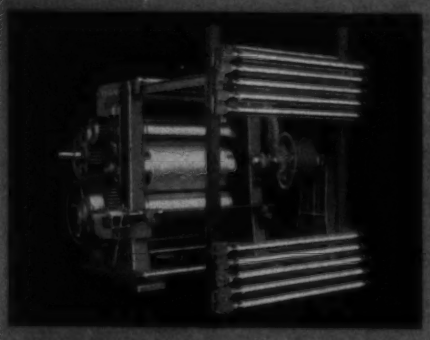
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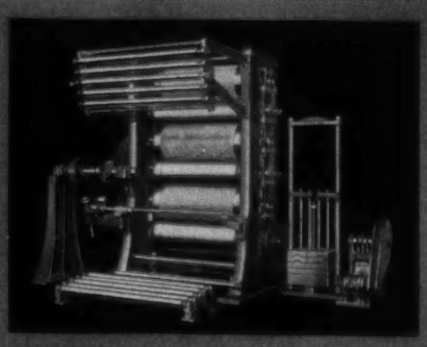
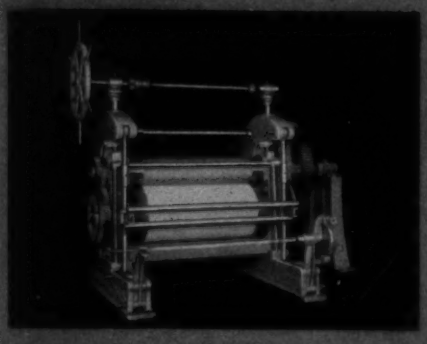
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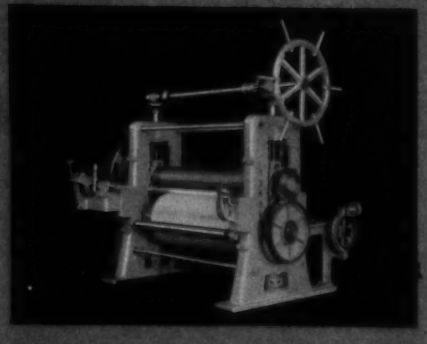
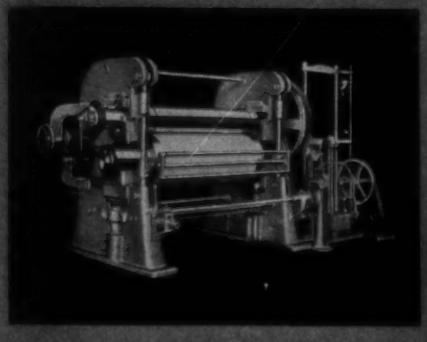
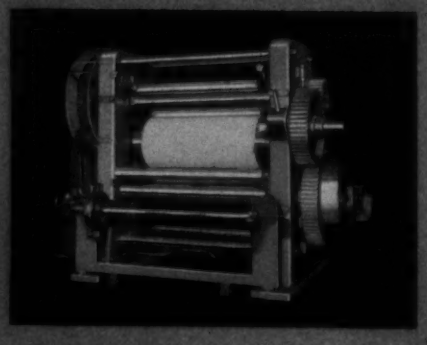
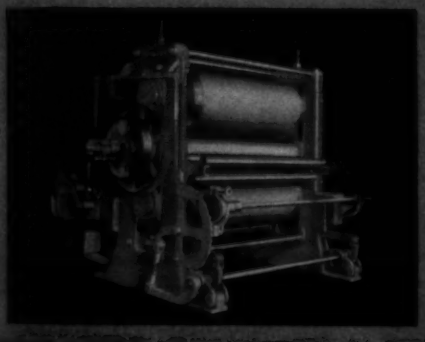
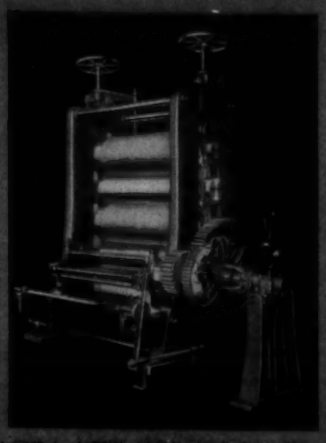
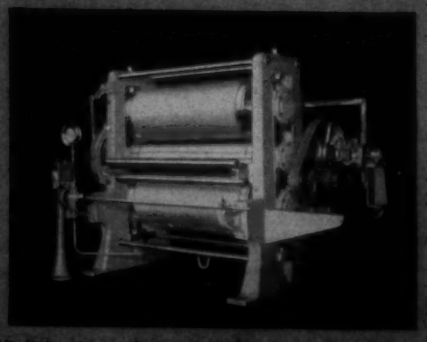


TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



NO CALENDER CAN BE BETTER THAN THE ROLLS IN IT

It was my privilege recently to see a copy of a Methodist publication, printed in the South, which bore the title, "Epworth Highroad." It contained ten or more pages of cartoons which had been taken from magazines of undoubted Communistic complexion. And this magazine purports to represent the leadership of the YOUTH of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South! Having seen only one copy of one issue, I am unable to say whether it is the usual and the definite policy of that magazine to carry such rotten stuff as was contained in that particular copy, but I do wish you could secure that copy and look it over.

We all know of the existence of the Methodist Episcopal Lobby which exists at Washington, under the high-sounding name of "Methodist Board of Public Temperance and Morals," housed in its own pretentious building just across the way from the National Capitol. I am not sure whether this is a Northern or Southern institution, but it is possible that some of David Clark's own money finds its way to the treasury of that iniquitous institution.

As the editor of this journal is a Methodist with a number of years experience as a member of the Board of Stewards of a Methodist Church, he feels free to criticise the machine which controls his denomination and which is forcing it to affiliate with rackets such as the Federal Council of Churches and with a new organization which has recently established a racket under the guise of social service.

Each summer a greater number of radicals, some of them identified with communistic movements, appear at Lake Junaluska, N. C., which is summer camp of Southern Methodists.

1932 and 1936

As new political platforms are being adopted it may be well to compare them with the pledges of 1932.

The prelude to the Democratic platform of 1932 said:

"The Democratic Party solemnly promises by appropriate action to put into effect the principles, policies and reforms herein indicated."

Those indicated in the platform were:

(1) The repeal of prohibition.
(2) An adequate National Defense.
(3) A drastic reduction in governmental expenditures.
(4) Abolition of useless commissions and offices.
(5) Consolidations of departments and bureaus.
(6) Eliminating extravagance.
(8) Unemployed and old age peisions under State laws.

The Platform of the Socialist Party as adopted May, 1932, at Milwaukee advocated:

(1) The entrance of the United States into the World Court.
(2) Recognition of the Soviet Government.
(3) Six-hour day and a five-day week.
(4) Increased inheritance tax.
(5) Increased income taxes.
(6) Moratorium on farm foreclosures.
(7) Socialization of the power, banking and other industries.
(8) Cancellation of war debts.
(9) Independence for the Philippines.

It will be interesting to lay these two 1932 platforms beside those being adopted by the Democratic Party in 1936.

Cotton in Foreign Fields

A RECENT cable reads as follows:

Buenos Aires, May 29.—Great swarms of locusts are destroying the growing cotton in the Chaco. The ministry of agriculture announced today that 10,000 tons of cotton already had been devoured and that 60,000 acres were invaded.

This is but another example of the troubles which are encountered by those who attempt to grow cotton in other sections of the world.

The Southern section of the United States is the most favored cotton growing area in the world, and while there may be spasmodic attempts to grow the staple in other sections we have no fear of the ultimate success of such efforts.

The Motorist's Prayer

Grant me a steady hand and watchful eye,
That no man shall be hurt when I pass by.

Thou givest life, and I pray no act of mine
May take away or mar that gift of thine.

Shelter those, dear Lord, who bear me company,
From the evils of fire and all calamity.

Teach me to use my car for others' need,
Nor miss through love of speed
The beauties of thy world; that thus I may,
With joy and courtesy go my way.

—*London Church Times.*

Spirit of 1936

Oh, I'm making my goal a place on the dole,
Where people get paid to play,
Where seldom is heard a discouraging word,
And the boondogglers doggle all day!

—*The Pathfinder.*

Automatically Self-Cleaning



JACKSON
***Automatic* ATOMIZER**

THE Jackson Automatic Atomizer, the result of many years of experience, is a simple, *non-corrosive* device that is positively self-cleaning simply by shutting off the air supply for an instant, either by manual or automatic control.

Thus it maintains *full capacity* with the minimum of attention—thereby saving horsepower, labor and trouble, and giving higher efficiency.

Can be connected to any system using 30 lb. air pressure, gravity water supply.

Not an experiment—now in successful use by numbers of textile mills. Prices and other data promptly furnished—*let us cut your humidification* costs—write today.

JACKSON MOISTENING COMPANY, INC.
533 BEDFORD ST., FALL RIVER, MASS.
Southern Representative:
G. A. WHITE & CO., P.O. Box 533, Charlotte, N. C.



ALL OVER THE WORLD

From Calcutta to the Carolinas, Universal packages are accepted as the standard for all textile fibres.

The* Universal Winding Company, *Boston

NEW YORK—PROVIDENCE—SPRINGFIELD—UTICA—PHILADELPHIA—CHARLOTTE—ATLANTA
BRANCHES ALL OVER THE WORLD R-253

Mill News Items

ATHENS, ALA.—Much of the equipment of the old Volunteere Knitting Mill, closed for five years, has been sold at auction to bidders who came here from several States. The sale, which was handled by DeWitt & Friedburg, New York, was ordered by the Campe Corporation, owners of the property.

The real estate holdings were not sold.

WORTH, N. C.—At the Harden unit of the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, work has been started on the installation of additional automatic looms. Other mechanical changes and improvements are being made. This unit is engaged in the manufacture of single and ply yarns.

BREWTON, ALA.—Erection of a two-story brick community building with gymnasium attached by the Bem s Bag Company is planned in the near future, it has been learned heer. Bids on the proposed structure have been taken and a contract is expected to be awarded soon. It is reported that the structure would cost approximately $50,000.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Final dividends in liquidation of Arcadia Mills have been mailed by the receivers, it was learned from L. W. Perrin, counsel for the receivers.

Arcadia Mills were operated for some time under a receivership conducted by H. A. Ligon and John A. Law.

Later the property was purchased by Mayfair Mills Corporation, a firm headed by Mr. Ligon.

The dividend checks mailed this week constitute the final payments, Mr. Perrin said.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—Taxes for the Abbeville Cotton Mill will remain at the present figures for the next five years, an eleection here decided. The mill, as noted, changed from cotton manufacturing to rayon and as the operatives become proficient more machines are to be installed.

There is much interest in the rayon venture in Abbeville. New operatives have moved to the mill and there is not an empty house in the village.

GAINESVILLE, GA.—The Pacolet Manufacturing Corporation was named defendant in a $150,000 suit charging it is liable or 10 per cent of tornado insurance it collected because the insuring companies were not admitted in Georgia.

Sydney Weiss filed the suit as a private citizen, saying he acted under the 1935 "unlawful insurance" statute which gives half of the penalty to the State and half to the person who reveals a violation.

Weiss asserted the concern had collected $1,500,000 for damage done in the April 6th tornado here.

AIKEN, S. C.—U. S. District Judge Frank K. Myers approved a plan to be submitted to bondholders of the Langley Cotton Mills Company for the reorganization of the company.

The plan calls for the sale of the Langley plant and village to the Bristol Supply Company, which will move its garment cutting shop.

Under the proposal the Bristol Company would pay taxes, legal charges, and give bondholders $500 for the par 1,000 bonds.

Three thousand acres outside of Langley would be reserved by the bondholders.

Mill News Items

THOMASTON, GA.—Directors of the Thomaston Cotton Mills declared a regular dividend of $1.62½ cents and an extra dividend of $1 on the preferred stock.

There are 28,000 shares outstanding, making the total dividend distribution $71,625.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A new hosiery mill is to be built hereby the Finer Full Fashioned Hosiery Company, just organized by August Nordeman, L. Kenimer and Mrs. Evelyn Kenimer. Both men are experienced hosiery manufacturers. No details as to the size of the plant have been announced.

DANVILLE, VA.—Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills have declared the regular current 3 per cent semi-annual preferred dividend on $7,500,000 stock, also that which accrued July 1, 1931. The total to be paid out to shareholders July 1st is $450,000 plus accumulated interest on the deferred dividend amounting to $67,500.

Until the deferred payments on the preferred stock have been balanced no common stock dividend can be paid.

HICKORY, N. C.—The Ellis Hosiery Mills, Inc., was issued a charter and Hickory will soon have another hosiery manufacturing plant to add to its more than a score of hosiery mills.

The charter authorizes capital stock up to $100,000 with $300 stock subscribed by Mrs. Cora N. Mills, Ellis Mills, and Mrs. Alice Taylor Mills, all of Hickory.

Mr. Mills, in a statement, said 20 or more knitting machines will be installed, according to present plans, and the new plant will be in operation within the next six weeks or two months.

LYMAN, S. C.—C. M. Guess & Co., of Anderson, were awarded the contract for the main structure of the $80,000 addition to the Pacific Mills. Contracts for incidental work were let to two other firms.

C. B. Hayes, general superintendent, said work would be started soon, and that plans were to have the project completed by October 1st.

The Walker Electric Company of Atlanta was awarded contract for electrical work, and the Grinnell Company of Charlotte was awarded the contract for pipe fittings.

LOWELL, N. C.—An order signed by Judge E. Yates Webb was filed in U. S. District Court here, authorizing A. C. Lineberger, Jr., president of the company, and H. M. Wade, a director, as 77-B trustees for National Weaving Company of Lowell, to enter into a supplemental agreement with Clifton Yarn Mills, on lease of throwing equipment.

National Weaving made a contract with Cliton Company to rent machinery, valued at $52,000, for five years at a rental of $8,000 a year, with option to purchase the machinery at 50 per cent of original cost. Filing of 77-B petition by National Weaving for reorganization constituted a breach of contract with Clifton Company, the trusteese state, and further declared that they would have to purchase such machinery at a cost of $100,000 in order to continue operation of the plant at Belmont, should the Clifton Company terminate the agreement. The court has empowered the trustees to make a new agreeement.

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Build Apartments

Winnsboro, S. C.—The Winnsboro Mills, local unit of the United States Rubber Products, Inc., during the past few months, has been constructing apartment houses as an addition to the already attractive mill village. According to officials, fourteen new apartment houses were occupied by the operatives in January, and twelve additional apartments will be ready for occupancy in the near future. These apartment houses are being erected in a new development in the village. Each building has in it two apartments.

Threat To U. S. Cloth Sales in Near East

Washington.—A threat to American cotton cloth sales in the Near East is pointed out by the Department of Commerce in an official report on the Turkish textile industry.

According to the report, expansion of the Turkish cotton industry in recent years is indicated by the fact that consumption of Turkish raw cotton has increased from 4,026,000 kilograms in 1929 to 14,213,000 in 1934; domestic production of cotton yarn rose from 2,298,000 kilograms in 1929 to 6,650,000 in 1934; and the cloth output from 1,475,000 kilograms in 1929 to 5,070,000 in 1933. Current daily output is conservatively estimated at 200,000 yards, of which about 40 per cent is gray goods. In connection with a five-year industrial expansion plan, the Turkish Government has established a 30,000-spindle plant at Kayseri.

Despite governmental restrictions upon imports, demand for imported cloth, particularly for prints, poplins, shirtings and satins, continued good.

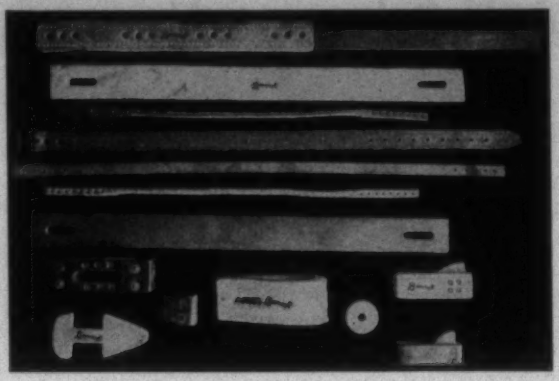


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Effectiveness.—Caro-Gant in the size box sets the standard for clean slashers and looms, quality cloth, and high weave-room production.

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Other Special Features.—Produces a smooth, strong and flexible yarn. Retains the viscosity of the starch-paste upon standing over night or even over the week-end; mixes readily and uniformly with starch-paste; and is quickly and completely removed in de-sizing.

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There is no argument about it. The leading Spinners and the best Spinning machinery Makers have proven the truth of the foregoing statement.

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THE CHEMICAL HOUSE OF THE SOUTH



Slater, S. C.—The products of the two Slater Mills, one of which is located here and the other in New England, will hereafter be sold through J. P. Stevens & Co., New York. The mills' production consists of all-rayon fabrics and spun rayon fabrics.

Twenty-eighth Annual Convention—Southern Textile Association

(*Continued from Page 32*)

Hidden Nine—T. C. Davis.
High Score—Both Divisions—R. C. Young.

Kickers Tournament

H. L. Siever, W. B. Uhler and I. P. Graham.

A handsome new trophy, donated by Corn Products Sales Company, was awarded for the first time this year. It is a large silver bowl, given to the active member with the lowest medal score, to be retained for one year and returned for competition the following year. The winner, Mr. Miley, also received from the same company, a smaller replica of the bowl, which Corn Products Sales Company will furnish as a permanent prize each year.

F. Gordon Cobb, former Association president, presided during the presentation of the golf prizes.

The prize for high score in the bridge tournament was won by Mrs. A. B. Brannon, of Rockingham, and consolation prize was won by Miss Elizabeth Mason, of Lowell.

Saturday Morning Session

The principal speaker at the concluding session on Friday morning was Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute. He discussed the position of the technician in the textile industry and stated that he is inevitably drawn into the task of reconciling the technical and the economic. He also pointed out the position of the mill superintendents and other production men in the war against high production costs. His address was ably presented and covered a topic that proved very interesting to the members.

Dr. Murchison's address is printed in full elsewhere in this issue.

Business Session

New officers of the Association were elected as mentioned earlier in this article.

On motion of Mr. Dilling, the By-laws were amended so that Student Members will not be required to pay dues and that a copy of the Book of Proceedings be furnished to graduate students and seniors in the textile schools.

Following Dr. Murchison, Thomas H. Webb, former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, spoke briefly to the membership.

Dr. Murchison was elected an honorary member of the Association and Joe C. Cobb was elected, by the Board, to represent the Board on the Executive Committee of the Association.

Collins & Aikman Co. Has Increased Income

New York.—The Collins & Aiflman Corp. and subsidiaries, manufacturers of pile fabrics, with plants in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and North Carolina, reported for the three months ended May 30th net income of $1,213,525, equivalent after dividends on the preferred stock to $1.96 a share on the common stock. This compares with net income of $911,955, or $1.43 a common share, in the quarter ended June 1st, last year.

Classified Department

BARBER WANTED

Opening for first-class barber in small mill town. Shop equipped with chairs, mirrors, etc. Mill house at low rent. Reply B, care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

Superintendent for 25,000 spindle Southern carded cotton yarn mill manufacturing single and ply yarn. State age, experience, references and salary expected. Address "Superintendent," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—One Overseer of Weaving with experience on 4 x 1 Box, Dobby and Cam Looms, K Dobby Looms and Plain Two Harness Looms. Prefer man with experience, not over 35 years of age. "Experience," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer spinning. 35 years old, married and sober. Can give best of references. Address X. Y. Z., care Textile Bulletin.

YOUNG MAN with six years' experience in weaving, warp hanging and loom fixing desires position. Also experienced in designs and drawing of rayon weaves. Now employed but would like place with some company with chance for advancement. 24 years of age; best of references. Address "S. C. P.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

By old established house in New York a mill of 400 to 600 looms making sheetings 38½ to 42 inches that is not being operated profitably. Finances can be arranged for changing over to profitable goods. Reply "Established," care Textile Bulletin.

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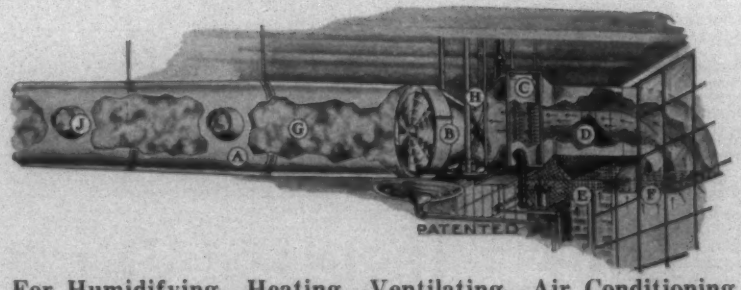
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D. D. SMITH, 814 W. South St., Kalamazoo, Michigan

Beattie Sees Improvement

Greenville, S. C.—The textile industry is in the best position in several months, according to S. M. Beattie of Greenville, president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Beattie is president of Piedmont Manufacturing Company and the Woodside and Easley mill chains.

Sales are heavy and the markets are continuing firm, he pointed out. Prices are not as good as they might be, but the situation is apparently on the upgrade, he asserted. Cotton prices have been rising and general business has improved, causing a better feeling among mill men, he said.

"The textile industry, through some measure, needs adequate protection for mill executives and employers," he stated, referring to the suggestion that mill leaders move for a plank in the Democratic party's platform promising tariff protection against foreiegn competition. "Much of the security sought could be afforded by erection of a higher tariff wall."

This is the first summer in years that there has been no geenral curtailment of operations in the textile industry in South Carolina. Mill leaders heere have indicated that there would hardly be any cut-down of operations before the latter part of the summer, if at all.

EXPERIENCED weaver and designer now employed but desires position where there is greater opportunity for advancement. Experienced on all kinds of plain and fancy work, either Draper or C. & K. Looms. On present job 7 years. Address "E. R. N.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

To lease small yarn mill of from 4,000 to 6,000 spindles for medium coarse yarn; or will invest in mill to take over management under present owners. Address "Buyer" care Textile Bulletin.

Rayon Weaving Increases

Increased activity in staples and dress goods over the previous month and over the same month of 1935 is noted in the May index of activity of the National Rayon Weavers' Association.

The following is the monthly index of deliveries of rayon broad woven goods:

	May, 1935	April, 1936	May 1936
Taffetas, twills, linings and other staples	151	216	218
Dress goods, novelties, and other fancies	70	92	102
Total	98	135	142

The expansion in use and distribution of rayon woven broad goods is shown by the increase of nearly 45 per cent for May, 1936, as compared with May a year ago in deliveries of cloth to the channels of consumption.

Girls in Japanese Mills

(Tokio Correspondent of London Times)

The girls live on factory premises like soldiers in barracks, after being hired from farms by recruiting agents. They are under contract to work for two years in the mill, with one week's vacation in the year.

Their average daily wage is 66 sen, or 32 cents. Lodging and certain amenities are provided free by the company, while the girls pay for their food, costing seven cents a day.

The 200 men hands in the factory earn on an average 60 yen ($18.75) a month.

The menus for a day in one factory were: Breakfast—rice, bean soup, pickles, tea. Midday—clear soup, rice, fried fish, tea. Evening—clear soup, rice, dried fish, spinach, tea.

This particular factory has 1,800 girls. It is situated in an open district, its compound being between 30 and 40 acres in extent, with tennis courts and a playing field.

It is run on the two-shift system, the first shift coming on at 5 o'clock and stopping at 2 o'clock, when the second shift takes its place and works until 11 o'clock. Each shift has a break of half an hour for a meal.

Four rest days a month are compulsory and an athletic meeting is held twice a year.

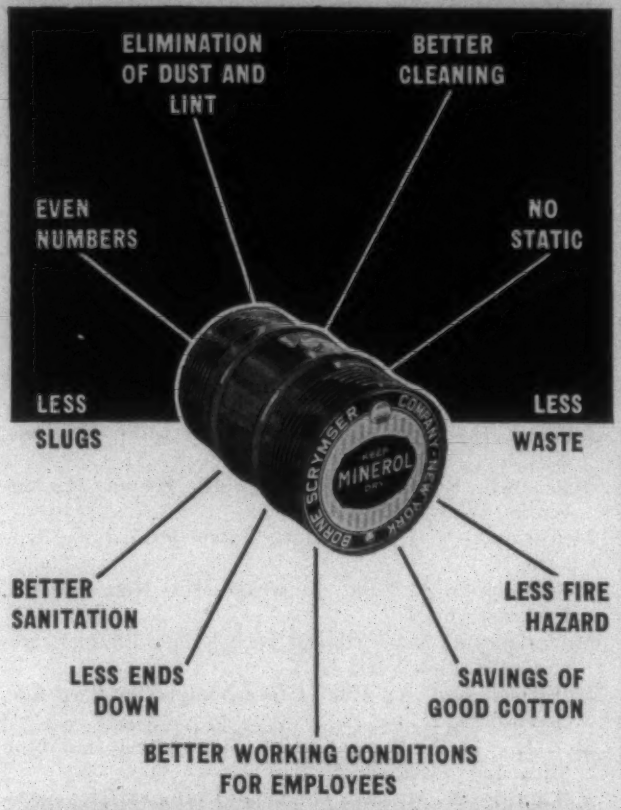
Lecturers, gymnastics and religious services are part of the factory life, and they have their own library.

No one would walk through the factory without recognizing that thought and care had been expended to keep the girls contented and happy. They are well dressed and well nourished, though pale."

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Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the
National Ring Traveler Co.
Providence, R. I.
31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

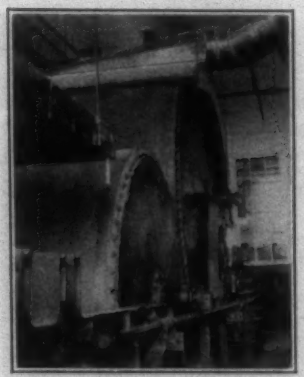
NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO. PROVIDENCE R.I. U.S.A.

Reg. U. S. P. O.

Attendance At Blowing Rock Meeting

(*Continued from Page 24*)

Holt, E. M., Mgr., Erwin Cotton Mills No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.
Horan, H. A., Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Howard, Edwin, Sou. Sales Mgr., Veeder-Root, Inc., Greenville, S. C.
Howard, Percy H., Salesman and Sou. Dist. Mgr., Fulier Brush Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Howell, L. M., Barber-Colman Co., Greenville, S. C.
Hunt, A. F., Supt., Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
Hyman, J. B., Carder, Cutter Mfg. Co., Rock Hill, S. C.
Iler, Claude B., Salesman, The Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.
Iler, Harry B., Salesman, L. R. Wattles & Co., Greenville, S. C.
Isenhour, E. H., Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
Jackson, Frederick, Charlotte, N. C.
James, J. M., Weaver, Phenix Mills, Inc., Kings Mountain, N. C.
Johnston, A. E., Salesman, Ashworth Bros., Inc., Greenville, S. C.
Jolly, C. L., Riverdale Mill, Enoree, S. C.
Jones, J. N., Carder and Spinner, Phenix Mills, Inc., Kings Mountain, N. C.
Jones, J. Y., Supt., Newberry Cotton Mill, Newberry, S .C.
Jones, W. S., Master Mechanic, Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
Joyner, W. Rouse, Salesman, Corn Products Sales Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Junge, A. C., Asst. Mgr., Textile Dept., Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa.
Kallinich, A. E., Field Sales Mgr., Veeder-Root, Inc., Hartford, Conn.
Kaufman, J. J., Jr., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
Keller, J. C., Supt., Park Yarn Mills Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.
Kelley, L. H., Salesman, Corn Products Sales Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Kidd, J. P., Dist. Mgr., American Blower Corp., Charlotte, N. C.
Kimbril A. C., Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Knowles, Luther, Jr., Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa.
Lake, Marshall E., Power Sales Engineer, Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Lassiter, C. T., Salesman, Penick & Ford, Ltd., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
LeClair, E., Salesman, Pioneer Atlanta Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Lindsay, R. E., Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
Littiejohn, H. E., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
Lockman, F. D., Supt., Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.
Lollis, G. H., Supt., Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C.
Lowe, F. R., Selling Agt., Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
Lowe, F. W., Master Mechanic, Ruby Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
Lynn, J. G., Overseer Carding, Ruby Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
McConnell, Robert J., Service Mgr., Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.
McCormack, C. J., Sou. Mgr., Rayon Publ. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
McFalls, John A., Supt., Entwistle Mills Nos. 2 and 3, Rockingham, N. C.
McFarlane, A. N., Technical Dept., Corn Products Refining Co., New York, N. Y.
McFetters, Geo. A., Mgr., Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C.
McKelvie, H., V.-Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Firestone Cotton Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
McLaurine, W. M., Sec., American Cotton Mfgrs. Assn., Charlotte, N. C.
McLeod, J. McD., Salesman, Victor Ring Traveler Co., Gastonia, N. C.
McLoud, Wm., Supt., Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.
McRae, D. R., Sec. and Treas., Riverside Mills, Augusta, Ga.
McSpadden, D. M., Rep., Reeves Pulley Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Mackenzie, George M., Salesman, D. & S. Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Marshall, Hunter, Jr., Sec.-Treas., N. C. Cotton Mfgrs. Assn., Charlotte, N. C.
Mason, C. E., Salesman, Joseph Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.



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BE WISE! Prepare
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SLASHER CYLINDERS—Recovered, Repaired and Insulated
SPINNING CYLINDERS—CARD SCREENS
EXHAUST SYSTEMS—USED MACHINERY

Ask the Mills We Have Served—Names on Request

THE TEXTILE SHOP
SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

Attendance At Blowing Rock Meeting

Massie, A. Hardin, Charlotte, N. C.
Mauldin, R. M., Sales Rep., Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
Maultsby, Ralph C., Sou. Mgr., *Textile World*, Atlanta, Ga.
Miley, W. H., Jr., Supt., Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Erwin, N. C.
Miller, Byrd, Sou. Rep., Clinton Co., Greenville, S. C.
Mitchell, P. B., Supt., Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville, S. C.
Moon, Geo. B., Supt., Whitney, S. C.
Moore, G. E., Supt., J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum, N. C.
Morrison, Guy L., Sou. Rep., Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Mueller, Wm. F., Sales Dept., Corn Products Sales Co., New York City.
Mullen, T. W., Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Murchison, Dr. C. T., Pres., Cotton-Textile Institute, New York City.
Neese, Dallas C., Salesman, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Nichols, R. F., Plant Engineer, Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.
Nicholson, W. L., Salesman, Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Charlotte, N. C.
O'Connar, Dave, V.-Pres., Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Pardue, J. W., Designer and Asst. Supt., Cutter Mfg. Co., Rock Hill, S. C.
Parks, P. B., Mgr., Nos. 1, 4 and 6 Mills, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C.
Parks, P. B., Jr., Supt., No. 5 Erwin Cotton Mill, Erwin, N. C.
Pegram, T. C., Supt., The Erwin Cotton Mills No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.
Phillips, H. L., Sou. Electric Service Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Phillips, Fred W., Pur. Agt., Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Phillips, W. L., Supt., Riverside Mills, Augusta, Ga.
Philip, R. W., Editor, *Cotton*, Atlanta, Ga.
Poovey, M. T., Supt., Hannah-Pickett Mills No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.
Poovey, W. E., Mgr., Falls Mfg. Co., Granite Falls, N. C.
Porcher, Wm. H., Southern Agt., Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte, N. C.
Power, S. R., Supt., Jackson Mills No. 3, High Shoals, N. C.
Pratt, Otto V., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Pratt, W. B., Sou. Agt., Joseph Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
Pritchett, F. A., Matthews-Morse Sales Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Rakestraw, S. P., Salesman, Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Randolph, Wm. H., Jr., Sales Mgr., A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Richie, A. P., Supt., Dixon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
Rickman, C. L., Overseer Finishing, Ruby Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
Rimmer, J. Walker, Mgr., H. & B. American Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Roach, Ernest F., Overseer Dye Dept., Cutter Mfg. Co., Rock Hill, S. C.
Robbins, A. H., Gen. Mgr., Springs Mills, Chester, S. C.

(*Continued on Page 48*)

IT'S THE EDGE

—That Prevents Fly Waste and Split Ends

The swirling of the end in passing through the traveler produces smooth even yarn.

This in turn reduces the fly waste to a minimum in the Spinning and Twisting of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, and Asbestos, also reduces the number of split ends in the throwing of Real and Artificial Silks.

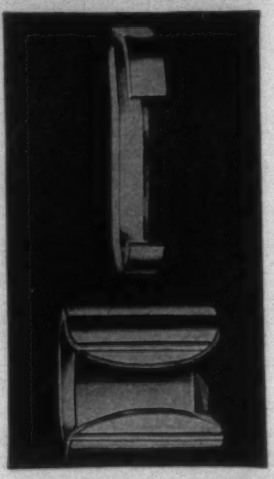
The Bowen Patented Bevel Edge

The Bowen Patented Vertical Offset

and

The Universal Standard Ring Travelers

BEVEL



EDGE

. . . . . Are the result of combined research and experience in manufacturing Ring Travelers and backed by most modern mechanical equipment. It is to your advantage to try these travelers. Made in all sizes and weights to meet every ring traveler requirement.

Write for Samples

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AMOS M. BOWEN, *President and Treasurer*

Sales Representatives

Wm. P. Vaughan
P. O. Box 792
Greenville, S. C.

T. L. Maynard
P. O. Box 456
Belmont, N. C.

Oliver B. Land
P. O. Box 158
Athens, Ga.

A Traveler for Every Fibre



The Perfect Let-Off

Why put up with the antiquated chain or rope methods of let-off, with their expensive and messy use of graphite or oil which cause seconds? Many mills have modernized at this point with the

F-M-C ASBESTOS FRICTION LOOM LET-OFF

(Patent No. 2037189)

which runs smooth and assures an even let-off, improves quality of cloth, reduces seconds, lasts longer than old style frictions, requires no oil or graphite, is not affected by climatic or humidity conditions, eliminates bad start-ups, does not score or wear beam drums and is much more economical per yard of cloth produced. It comes complete, ready for attachment.

F-M-C Asbestos Brake Tape for loom brakes, ribbon and silver lappers, extractors, warpers and under picker-head blocks. Last longer than cork, leather or other types of brake. Not affected by oil, grease or humidity. Write for sample.

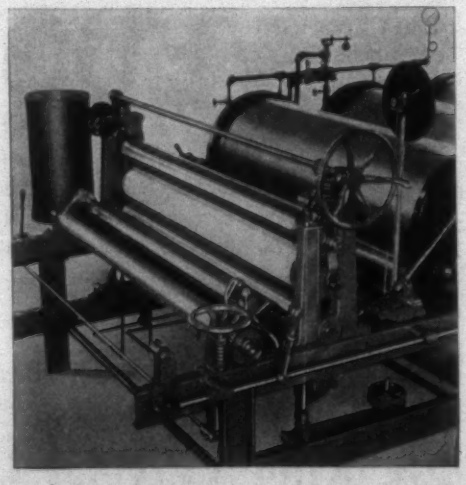
F-M-C Asbestos Even Tension Slasher Cord is another product that will save you money. Made in ¼", 5/16" and ⅜" diameters. Write for sample.

Full information and prices sent gladly on request. Write us today.

FIBER MFG. CO.

Asbestos Products for the Textile Mills

NEWTON, NORTH CAROLINA



FOR TWO REASONS THIS NEW DRAW-ROLL TAKE-UP MAKES FOR BETTER WARPS

The intermediate tension provided by the draw-rolls, supplied on all new Johnson sizers, does two important things for the warps. Tension on the ends while on the cylinders is just sufficient to keep them from rolling—not enough tension to cause uneven drying. This draw-roll take-up permits the warp to return to practically its original length before the necessary tension is applied for the required tightly wound loom beam.

CHARLES B. JOHNSON

PATERSON, N. J.

Representatives

Joseph Barnes, New Bedford, Mass. — Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Notes On Cotton-Warp Sizing

(*Continued from Page 26*)

waxes shall not exceed that given below for each type of fabric:

Sheetings	8.5 %
Drills	11.0 %
Sateens	10.25%
Browen twills	8.15%

Preparing of Size-Mixtures

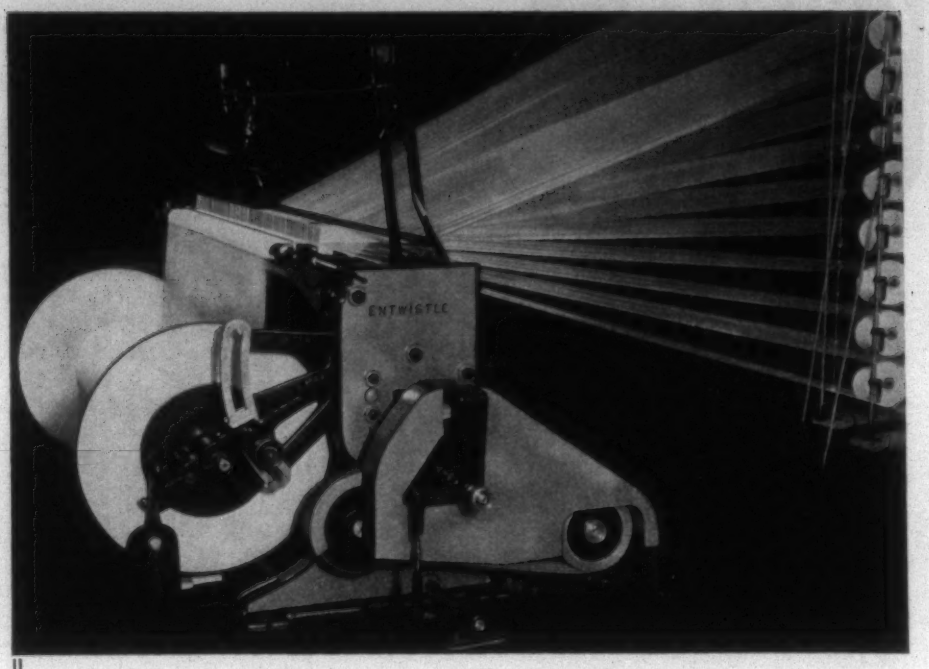
Procedure.—The following is the actual procedure in use at one of the mills: The water in a standard 42-inch size-kettle is brought to a level of 29 inches and the starch and compounds (exclusive of the tallow) are added. The mixture is stirred cold for 10 minutes and then heated by turning the steam on gradually so that the boiling point is reached within 30 minutes. It is then cooked for 1 hour and 30 minutes at 204° F., the tallow added, and the mix boiled for another 15 minutes. In this mill it was found necessary to add finally from 1 inch to 3 inches of water in order to obtain the standard level, which was set at 38 inches. After the water is added, the batch is again brought to a boil, after which it is ready for use.

Quality of Water.—Water for the cooking of starches for slashing should approach the purity of distilled water as nearly as possible. In several instancese where the starch was "going to water" it was found upon investigation to be due to water contaminated with sufficient heavy chemicals to destroy the body of the starch-paste completely. The addition of cold water to the boiler paste is in any case to be avoided, inasmuch as it has a tendency to congeal the size and produce lumps that are difficult to get back into perfect mixture. The addition of cold water after the size is made tends to make an uneven size. If it is necessary to add water to dilute the size, only hot water should be used. If nothing but cold water is available, it should be added in such a small stream that it will rapidly warm up before it has an opportunity to congeal much of the size.

Addition of Softeners.—There are two prevalent methods of adding the ingredients other than starch to the mix. One method is to add them at the start with the starch; the other, after the starch has been cooked. One mill has trie da number of methods of adding the auxiliary sizing materials and finds no objection to adding all the ingredients with the starch except raw tallow, which is preferably added after the mix is cooked. Tallow and other fatty materials, particularly if they are not soluble or self-emulsifying, seem to interfere with the bursting and proper gelatinization of the starch granules, causing a non-uniform lumpy size, varying with the amount of stirring, cooking, and concentration of the mix. It has been found to be more advantageous to add such raw softeners either after the starch-paste has reached the boiling point, or 10 to 15 minutes before the termination of the cooking of the batch. At that stage, the fat can no longer interfere with the pasting of the starch and ample time is still allowed to thoroughly emulsify the fat with the starch.

(*To be continued*)

10 advantages



Special Features

1. SKF Ball Bearings throughout
2. Motor and V-Belt Drive
3. Whitney Silent Chain and Sprockets in place of gears
4. Electric Stop Motion K-A.
5. Automatic Lint Cleaner for keeping top of machine free of lint
6. Efficient Braking Device
7. Beam Doffing Device
8. All adjustments made on outside of Warper
9. Bearings equipped with Alemite Fittings
10. Adaptable for use with any make Creel

of the ENTWISTLE HIGH SPEED COTTON BEAM WARPER

modern equipment for lower warping, weaving, slashing costs

The designing of High Speed Warping Machinery presented many difficulties and conditions which required extensive research, but Entwistle engineers with their 50 years of experience present to the Cotton Mills an efficient, smooth-running machine which will give a profitable, carefree output. This Warper has received the approval of many mills.

Our engineers have also designed and developed a High Speed Ball Warper which has the approval of its many users.

If you have any warping problems, it will repay you to write for complete details or to have our representative call.

Southern Representative:
L. E. WOOTEN
914 First National Bank Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C.

T. C. ENTWISTLE COMPANY
WARPING MACHINERY
LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS



TERMITE DAMAGED

Riddled and weakened throughout by the secret attack of termites . . . . . crushed under the weight of the wall it carries . . . . . a sill like this in mill construction should promptly be replaced. If it should collapse, other costly structural repairs would then be necessary. The danger lies in that termite damage is **always inside** the wood, hidden from sight. That's why only a skilled inspection can tell you whether your property is being damaged by termites.

Today, in every state, termites are attacking the foundation timbers and woodwork of factories, warehouses, residences and other buildings. In 1935 termite damage cost property-owners over $50,000,000. Damage was particularly heavy in the Southeastern States where most textile mills are located.

How To Protect Your Property

Terminix Service is the one nationally recognized termite control system. It was developed by E. L. Bruce Co., world's largest maker of hardwood floorings. Proved successful in more than 22,000 structures, including many textile mill properties. Applied with special pressure equipment by trained men, it insulates structures against termites. A five-year guarantee, insured by Sun Insurance Office, Ltd., is issued to doubly protect each Terminix customer.

A Nation-wide Service



No matter where your property is located, this protection against termites is readily available. Terminix licensees cover 34 states, including all Southeastern states. Sign and mail the coupon for interesting termite literature and—if you wish—free inspection of your properties.

>> TERMINIX <<

WORLD'S LARGEST TERMITE CONTROL ORGANIZATION

TERMINIX DIVISION, E. L. BRUCE CO., MEMPHIS, TENN.

[ ] Please get in touch with us regarding the inspection of our properties for termites. We understand this will be done by one of your Licensees without any cost or obligation.

[ ] Send us literature on termites and termite damage.

Company _____

By _____

Address _____

Attendance At Blowing Rock Meeting

(*Continued from Page 45*)

Rogers, H. B., Salesman, Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Rodgers, W. W., Supt., F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
Rollins, H. G., Supt., Haynes Mills, Avondale, N. C.
Sanders, W. H., Supt., Ruby Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
Scaffe, F. C., Gulf Refining Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Schachner, J. A., Jr., Schachner Leather & Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Schenck, John F., Pres., Cleveland Mill & Power Co., Lawndale, N. C.
Scott, E. A., Salesman, Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Scott, John D., Overseer Spinning, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Scott, Dr. Edwin, Chemist, Detergent Products Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Simmons, G. G., Asst. Supt., Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
Singleton, A. C., Overseer, Alpine Cotton Mills, Morganton, N. C.
Smith, Junius M., Business Mgr., *Textile Bulletin*, Charlotte, N. C.
Smith, Melbourne, *Daily News Record*, Tryon, N. C.
Smith, Richard P., Adv. Mgr., *Cotton*, Atlanta, Ga.
Snow, G. B., Salesman, Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Sorrells, J. A., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greenville, S. C.
Stansell, C. F., Supt., Victor-Monaghan Co. (Monaghan Plant), Greenville, S. C.
Still, F. L., Supt., Victor Plant, Victor-Monaghan Co., Greer, S. C.
Strait, F. W., Overseer Spinning, Cutter Mfg. Co., Rock Hill, S. C.
Stratton, George F., Treas., Armature Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Stutts, R. T., Supt., Woodside Mills, Simpsonville, S. C.
Sullivan, R. L., Overseer Spinning, Jackson Mills No. 3, High Shoals, N. C.
Taylor, C. D., Sou. Agt., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Taylor, L. E., Rep., National Ring Traveler Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Taylor, W. C., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Terrell, W. S., Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thomas, Ben C., Salesman, *Textile Bulletin*, Charlotte, N. C.
Thomas, N. H., Salesman, Victor Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thomason, C. B., Salesman, Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
Thomason, Falls L., Rep., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., New York, N. Y.
Thomason, L. W., Sou. Mgr., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., New York, N. Y.
Todd, Milton, Mgr., Kendall Mills, Thrift Plant, Paw Creek, N. C.
Upchurch, C. L., Machinery Broker, Athens, Ga.
Waits, W. K., Overseer Spinning, Joanna Cotton Mills, Goldville, S. C.
Watson, Curry, V.-Pres., Corn Products Refining Co., New York City.
Webb, T. H., Pres., Davidson Textile Mills, Davidson, N. C.
West, Robert, Pres., Riverside & Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

Whipple, A. L., Salesman, Joseph Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
Whitener, H. R., Supt., Rudisill Spinning Mill, Lincolnton, N. C.
White, Jno. R., Mgr., Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.
Whitley, C. W., Overseer Weaving, Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer city, N. C.
Williams, Jim, Salesman, Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
Williams, J. O., Supt., Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.
Williams, W. N., Supt., Rex Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Willis, A. E., Jr., Salesman, Standard Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Willis, H. H., Dean, Textile School, Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.
Wilson, J. J., Terrell Machine Co., Charlote, N. C.
Woodward, Walter F., Sou. Rep., Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Greenville, S. C.
Woolf, Douglas G., Editor, *Textile World*, New York City.
Woolley, Geo. H., Jr., Salesman, Dodge Mfg. Corp., Truscon Laboratories, Wellington Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Wynne, I. E., Agent, Universal Winding Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Young, Russell C., Salesman, Borne Scrymser Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Zahn, J. H., Sou. Rep., H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Zweifel, Fritz, Sales Engineer, H. & B. American Machine Co., Spartanburg, S. C.

Donald Comer's Address To The Southern Textile Association

(*Continued from Page 20*)

She took the rose home and the home was untidy. First, she washed a glass and put in resh water for the rose. Then when the rose was placed upon the table, she was unwilling that the beauty of the rose be dimmed by the disorder of the uncleared table, so the table was cleared. The beauty of the rose inspired her mother to clean the room and then the whole house, Mr. Comer pointed out in stressing the influence of one red rose.

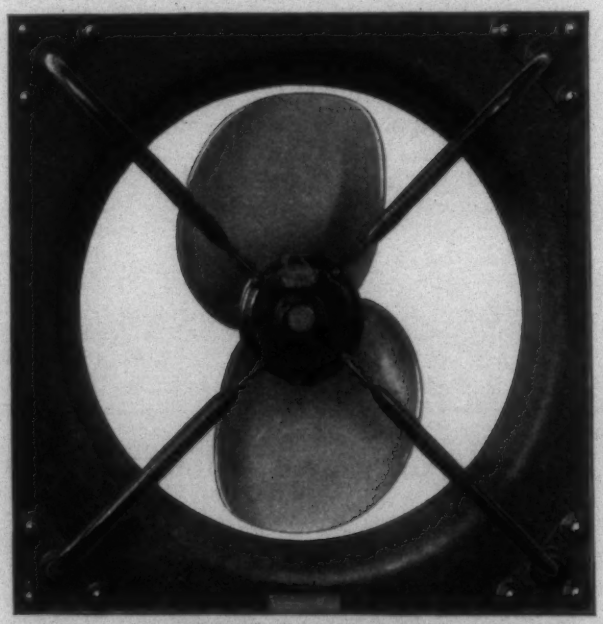
"Are you proud of your mill, your village and of your part in keeping it on a basis that will inspire pride in all who work and live there?" Mr. Comer asked. "Your job requires the help of many people who are directed by you. Your best chance for success is to enlist the loving co-operation of all who are under you.

Mr. Comer interspersed his remarks with many quaint and pointed stories.

He concluded with the thought of better co-operation all through the industry.

"We have got a job that requires the help of a lot of you—under your direction; but not by driving, but through love, co-operation and sympathy.

"I hope that there is not a one of you but can go home with the determination to have a better mill and better relations with all those for whose welfare you are responsible."



VENTURA VENTILATING FAN

VENTURA FANS

increase production, improve working conditions and remove excessive heat

Now you can get that extra production even in the hottest weather with Ventura Electric Ventilating Fans in your mill. Ventura Fans offer these features and advantages: low first cost, low operating cost, wide area aluminum blades, die formed streamline inlet, spring suspension motor mounting, square plate (for easy installation), two speed controller, two speed quiet operating motor.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORPORATION

Division of American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES
Factory: 6000 Russell Street, Detroit, Michigan

CHARLOTTE, N. C., BRANCH OFFICE
Commercial Bank Bldg.

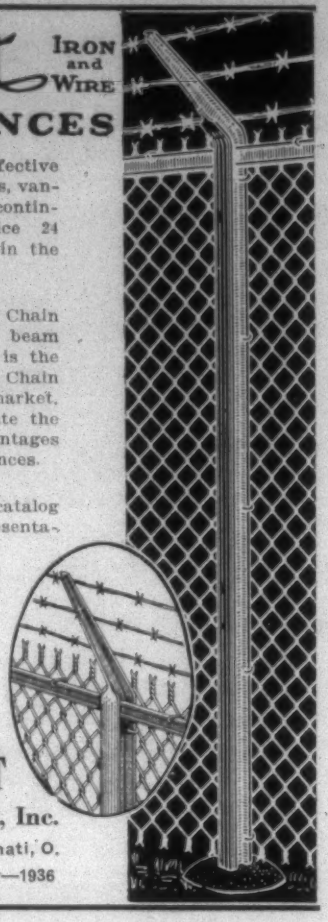
Stewart IRON and WIRE FENCES

prove an unfailingly effective barrier against trespassers, vandals and thieves, giving continuous, trouble-free service 24 hours a day every day in the year.

Stewart Non-Climbable Chain Link Wire Fence, with beam construction throughout, is the heaviest and strongest Chain Link Wire Fence on the market. Before you buy investigate the many outstanding advantages found only in Stewart Fences.

Send for fully illustrated catalog or see the Stewart representative in your vicinity. He will gladly give complete detailed information. No obligation, of course.

Agents wanted in a few unallotted territories.



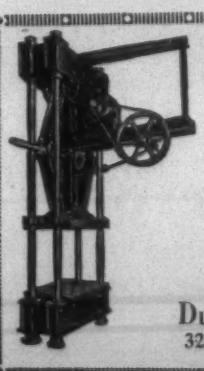
The STEWART IRON WORKS CO., Inc.
317 Stewart Block, Cincinnati, O.
1886—Golden Anniversary—1936

Textile Specialties

CHEMICALS
OILS
SOAPS

Laboratory Equipment

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



BALING PRESS

Motor Drive, Silent Chain, Center of Screw.
Push Button Control—Reversing Switch with limit stops up and down.
Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.
Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more about them.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
328 W. Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Caswell Cotton Mill Ordered Resold

New Bern, N. C.—A resale of the Caswell Cotton Mill property at Kinston has been ordered by Judge I. M. Meekins, at recommendation of the trustees, I. B. Tucker, of Whiteville, and B. H. Griffin, of Raleigh. Bondholders offered $85,000 for the mill property at the previous sale April 27th.

The resale has been called for 11 a. m. Monday, July 20th, at the mill site. The two trustees will be in charge.

Plants Hold 40-Hour Schedule

Raleigh, N. C.—The Department of Labor reported a study of 1,358 industrial establishments in North Carolina revealed "the majority are maintaining the eight-hour per day and 40-hour per week week schedules as adopted under NRA codes."

The study showed 167 of the textile mills out of 192 operating a day shift had work weeks of 40 hours or less, and 116 of the 136 with night shifts also had the 40-hour or a shorter work week.

Eighty-seven of the 102 hosiery mills running day shifts had 48-hour or less work weeks, and 21 of the 23 with nights shifts did likewise.

All tobacco firms had 40-hour weeks on day shift with no night shifts shown.

Would Revise Cotton Duck Standard List

Washington.—The Textile Division of the Department of Commerce makes known that certain changes have been proposed for cotton duck, as follows:

"The standing committee in charge of simplified practice recommendation R-27, cotton duck, has approved a revision of the recommendation, and the division of simplified practice of the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, has mailed copies to all interests for consideration and approval. The original recommendation, which became effective November 1, 1934, lists the standard numbers and regular widths of sail and wide duck. It was revised February 1, 1927, and was reaffirmed without change in 1929, 1931, and 1933.

"The current revision covers the addition of four widths in two numbers of wide duck. The revised schedule, when adopted by those at interest, will remain in effect until it is again revised by the standing committee of the industry.

"Copies of the proposed revision, in mimeographed form, may be obtained from the Division of Simplified Practice, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C."

Moving Machinery Of Walcott & Campbell

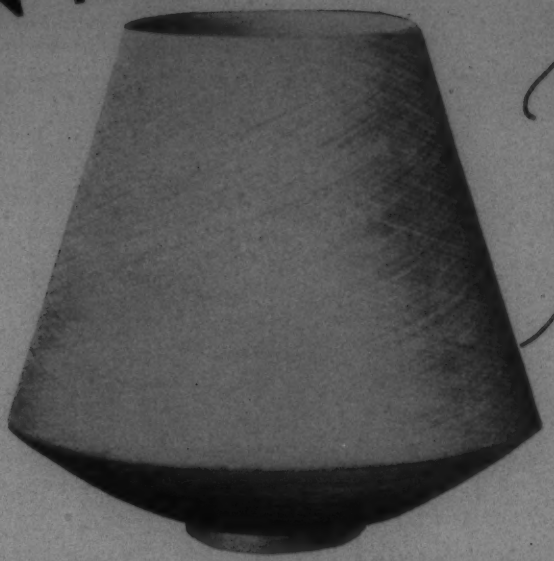
Gulfport, Miss.—Machinery in the idle Walcott & Campbell Cotton Spinning Mill here, sold a few weeks ago under mortgage foreclosure to John Bright Lord, of New York, is being removed to a mill in Opelika, Ala., it was disclosed here following the shipment of the first carload on Friday.

It was unofficially reported here that plans were being worked out to replace the cotton mill equipment with machinery for making silk and rayon hosiery, but no announcement concerning details of the proposal has been made.

John G. Pattison, representative of McCord, Inc., of New York, who has the contract for disposing of the cotton mill machinery, has been here for several days.

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Knitters buy more readily when yarns are Foster wound, because the superior performance of Foster cones for many years has made them "standard for the knitting trade."

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Foster Model 102 cones reduce variation in tension at the knitting machine due to more exact lay of yarn on the cone surface and because of more uniform cone density. Furthermore this density can be more readily controlled to suit particular requirements.

The Model 102 machine increases production 100 per cent as compared with older models and reduces labor cost about one-third. It also has many refinements which merit your investigation, including self-threading tension and additional slub catching.

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Standard for the Knitting Trade

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Belle Pajees—short pajamas—beautifully styled, nicely made, perfect fitting—in a lovely cool fabric knit of Enka Rayon—tub easily and wear extraordinary well.

Cool, comfortable and exceedingly smart, Belle Pajees are an ideal item to feature right now and through the torrid days of July and August. You'll make a quick profit selling pajamas short! And you'll find yourself selling Pajees short—because they'll sell so rapidly you won't be able to keep them in stock.

See Belle Pajees at our New York showroom or wire for samples.



$7.25 per dozen · Packed one dozen to the box · solid sizes assorted styles



• *#7740 — Nautical type Pajee with flag ensignia . . . note the smart crossed strap back and buttons at back of waist. White with copenhagen or cardinal trim. Sizes 15, 16 and 17.*

• *#7739 — Russian blouse type Pajee trimmed with buttons and bands of contrasting color. Tearose with blue. Sizes 15, 16 and 17.*

• *#7738 — Dainty printed Pajee with soft shirring—tying on shoulder with double-faced satin ribbon and matching belt. Tearose. Sizes 15, 16 and 17.*



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Figures Issued On U. S. Importations Of Japanese Cloth

Washington.—Approximately two-thirds of the Japanese cloth imported into this country during the first quarter of the year represented withdrawals from bonded warehouses for consumption, it is disclosed by Department of Commerce figures.

Imports of Japanese cloth for consumption in this country during the first three months of the year totalled 21,530,000 square yards, valued at $958,000, as compared with 12,772,000 square yards, valued at $642,000, in the same period of 1935. Imports during March totalled 8,667,000 square yards, valued at $406,000. Imports of Japanese cloth for the quarter were approximately 70 per cent of the square yardage for all cloth imports during that period, as against only 59 per cent in the first three months of 1935.

Broken down figures for imports of Japanese cloth during the first quarter of the year are as follows:

Withdrawals from bonded warehouses for consumption, 14,329,000 square yards, valued at $658,000; entries for immediate consumption, 7,201,000 square yards, valued at $300,000; entries into bonded warehouses, 10,686,000 square yards, valued at $47,000; general imports, 17,887,000, valued at $770,000.

As indicated by the foregoing figures, approximately two?thirds of the Japanese goods imported during the March quarter represented withdrawals from bonded warehouses for consumption rather than actual entries. Entries into bonded customs warehouses for the period were about 3,643,000 square yards less than the withdrawals. The approximate actual arrivals may be determined by adding the figures for "entries for immediate consumption" and "entries into bonded customs warehouses." The sum of these two items is designated as "general imports."

Textile Hall Directors Meet

Greenville, S. C.—The annual meeting of the directors of Textile Hall Corporation was held last week. The president presented his report and the annual audit of the financial affairs of the organization. He reported that the next Southern Textile Exposition would be held April 5th to 10th, next year, and that other fairs and expositions were under consideration.

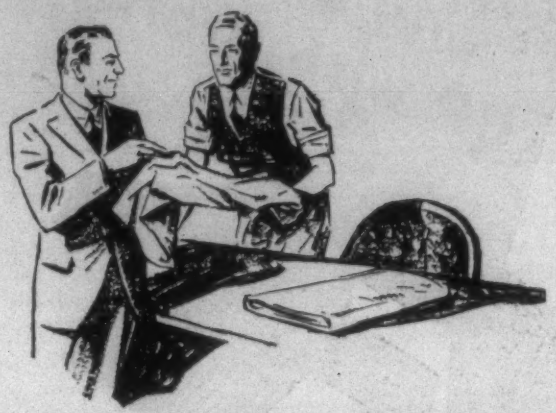
The board unanimously adopted resolutions deploring the death of W. E. Beattie and J. F. Gallivan during the past year.

Cartter Lupton, formerly president of Dixie Mercerizing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., resigned as a director and the board accepted his resignation with regret. Two vacancies on the board were filled by the election of R. E. Henry, president of Dunean Mills, and T. M. Marchant, president of Victor-Monaghan Company.

The following is the complete board of directors as elected: John W. Arrington, S. M. Beattie, Cason J. Callaway, W. W. Carter, Thurmond Chatham, Donald Comer, Herman Cone, Robert I. Dalton, B. E. Geer, B. B. Gossett, R. E. Henry, Edwin Howard, George H. Lanier, H. A. Ligon, J. Spencer Love, T. M. Marchant, John A. McPherson, J. E. Sirrine, Wm. G. Sirrine and F. O. Tyler.

The board elected the following executive officers: Wm. G. Sirrine, president and treasurer; John A. McPherson, vice-president, and Bertha M. Green, secretary.

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Collective thinking via A-H Consultation Service has solved thousands of stubborn sizing and finishing problems for textile plants. This is only to be expected inasmuch as A-H Service is backed by a company experience of 121 years and a staff of specially trained chemists, assisted by a completely equipped, modern laboratory.

A-H Service is free. Why not use it?

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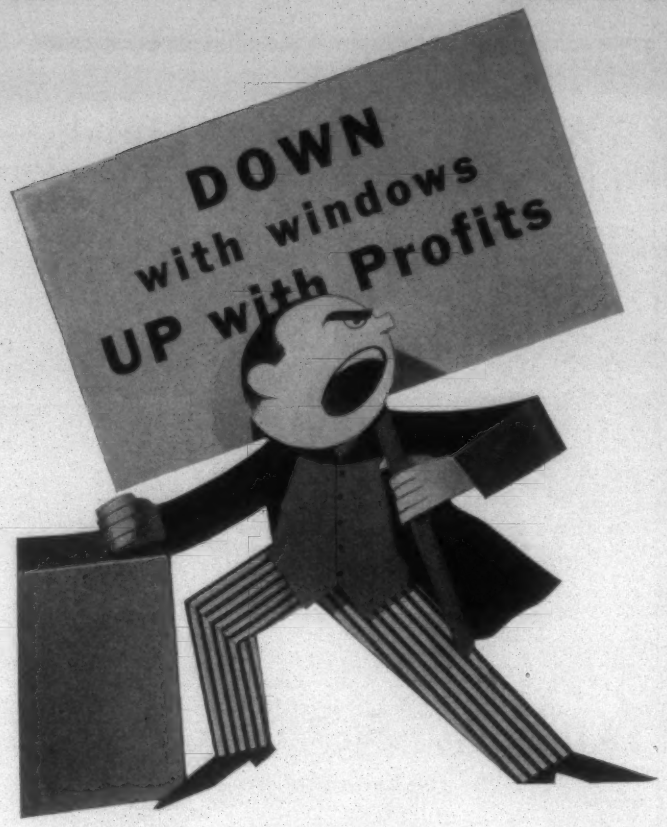
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When spinning and weaving room windows are adjusted manually *spotty conditions result.* And spotty conditions are always followed by ends-down, seconds and decreased production.

So *down* with windows . . . and *in* with a Parks Automatic Airchanger. With windows *closed,* this equipment introduces fresh air on a carefully measured basis. It produces the same uniform air conditions obtainable from a central station system, *without its cost.*

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The Parks Automatic Airchanger is designed to utilize your present humidifying system—and to return in savings the investment it requires. Write for illustrated bulletin 234. It gives complete details.

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2598

New Study of Textile Industry

A new statistical study recording the location and density of the textile industries of the United States by counties was made available by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

The bureau has found that one of the problems constantly harassing industrial marketing executives is the inability to get an accurate visual picture of the markets in which they operate. Failure to have such information often leads to serious errors in both sales planning and promotion, with a consequent high marketing cost, it was stated.

In an effort to be of direct aid in helping toward the establishment of more effective and economical market practice, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has undertaken to produce a series of experimental studies showing in concise, visual form the present major markets for industrial machinery, equipment, and supplies.

The study of the American textile markets, which is the first study made available in the series, records the location of approximately 98 per cent of the textile industries of the country by counties. The study includes a series of six maps showing separately the distribution of the cotton, woolen and worsted, silk and rayon, and knitting industries, and a summary map of the entire textile industry. In addition, the study includes census statistical data covering the number of establishments, wage earners, wages, value of products, and separate tables showing in detail the quantity of each type of machinery in place, by counties.

Reports Drop in Spinning

Washington.—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during May at 105.2 per cent capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 110.9 per cent during April this year and 83.4 per cent during May last year.

Spinning spindles in place May 31st totalled 28,484,352, of which 22,828,888 were active at some time during the month, compared with 28,602,503 and 23,123,436 for April this year, and 30,585,726 and 23,027,780 for May last year.

Active spindle hours for May totalled 6,893,604,077, or an average of 242 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,320,181,265 and 256 for April this year, and 6,095,334,830 and 199 for May last year.

Spinning spindles in place May 31st in cotton-growing States totalled 19,142,574, of which 16,857,592 were active at some time during the month, compared with 19,149,106 and 17,118,660 for April this year, and 19,345,786 and 16,830,156 for May last year.

Active spindle hours in cotton-growing States for May totalled 5,346,810,326, or an average 279 hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,702,350,312 and 298 for April this year, and 4,716,001,029 and 244 for May last year.

Greenville Mills To Pay Dividends

Greenville, S. C.—Over $120,000 will be paid out in dividends July 1st by four textile manufacturing firms of Greenville, or corporations with headquarters in Greenville, it was learned here.

Directors of Piedmont Manufacturing Company, of which S. M. Beattie is president, met Friday and declared semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on common stock,

amounting to $64,000. Directors of Wallace Manufacturing Company, at Jonesville, S. C., of which W. H. Beattie of Greenville is president, also met Friday and authorized the payment of a 1 per cent quarterly dividend on common stock, totalling $4,500.

Southern Bleachery & Print Works, Inc., of Taylors, S. C., with H. R. Stephenson as president, will pay out $42,000 in dividends, representing $1.75 a share on preferred stock. Directors met Thursday and authorized the dividend. The directors of Dunean Mills of Greenville, headed by R. E. Henry as president, recently declared a regular $1.75 a share dividend on preferred stock, amounting to about $10,000.

Make Cotton Textile Awards For WPA

Washington.—Awards for furnishing cotton textiles to Kansas points for account of the Works Progress Administration, on which bids were opened at the procurement division, Treasury Department, in accordance with provisions of bid invitation 105-T, on June 15th, were made known.

Avondale Mills, chambray, 49,000 yards.

Cannon Mills, unbleached sheeting, 90-inch, 22,500 yards; bleached terry toweling, 6,000 yards.

Eagle & Phenix Mills, denim, 7,000 yards.

Georgia Kincaid Mills, birdseye, 9,500 yards; outing flannel, 28,500 yards.

M. Lowenstein & Son, percale, 23,500 yards; nainsook, 6,000 yards; cotton prints, 4,000 yards.

S. B. Marks, unbleached muslin, 23,000 yards.

Pepperell Mfg. Co., broadcloth, 5,000 yards.

Prince Lauten & Co., bleached muslin, 40,000 yards.

George Wood Sons Co., huck toweling, 9,500 yards.

Hosiery Mills Urged To Curtail

Because the three months of June through August constitute one of the two period of lightest demand for women's hosiery, the National Association of Hosiery Manuacturers recommended to the industry that it curtail operations during the next eight weeks and shut down the knitting departments for two weeks wherever possible.

A statement from the Association says:

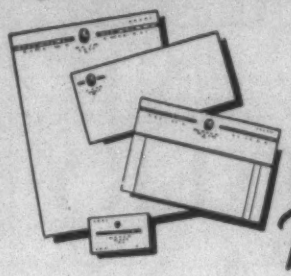
"The major demand comes at two fairly well defined periods of the year, preceded always by shorter periods during which the demand is relatively light.

"The months of June to August inclusive constitute one of the periods of light demand. During such periods manufacturers of women's hosiery have always wisely curtailed production in the interests of avoiding an undue building of stocks with resultant weak prices.

"With the above facts before us it is timely for us to remind all manufacturers of women's hosiery that they should definitely plan at this time for as extended curtailment as possible within the coming eight weeks. A two-week shutdown of knitting operations, or the equivalent, should be given earliest favorable consideration, each plant imposing it upon itself in such manner as will prove most convenient to its interests. In many cases workers would prefer to have the knitting curtailment continuous so that they may invest their time in the form of a vacation.

"Reports reaching us indicate that curtailment is more widespread at present in women's hosiery plants than in past year. This, we regard as a healthy condition which should be made general in such branches of the industry."

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DOES YOUR PACKAGING?

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A business man accepts it as a matter of fact that his stationery and forms are of the same color combinations and style. But he may lose sight of that fundamental in selling when it comes to his packaging, and let it become a hodgepodge of color and designs.

If your product is packed attractively and the same scheme is carried out on the label or seal, box wrapper, etc., you can accomplish a distinctive style, and definitely increase sales. "CO-ORDINATED PACKAGING" will not only do this but also effect economy in production costs.

Allow us to submit designs, without obligation, for your packaging.

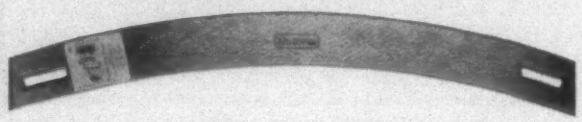
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Patent No. 1863271 July 14, 1932

Patent No. 1993531 March 5, 1935

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Lappings and Blankets for calico printers. Woolen Blankets for Sanforizing Machines.

Stability of Hours and Wages Needed To Meet Present Competition

(*Continued from Page 18*)

mean a continued increase in the amount of production of goods, there is no need for them in the markets. They just further burden an already fully satisfied market. What I am trying to say is this. The cotton manufacturer of today is engaged in a business requiring stability, skill and precision, and to permit those prerequisites to be interfered with and undermined by the disruptive practices of erratic wage and hour competition, is a heedless contradiction of ordinary common sense.

In endeavoring to describe briefly the type of a manufacturing operation which we are called upon to conduct in order to meet the competition facing us today, I have tried to make it clear that stability of hours and wages is essential. If that stability can be achieved and each unit in the industry can have the assurance that its operation will not be jeopardized by erratic action on the part of some other unit, there will be presented to the industry a much larger opportunity to conduct its affairs successfully. We are engaged in a great effort to meet the demands for technical excellence and that effort should be freed from the harassing effects of uncertain and capricious action in regard to wages and hours. Profit and stability will come to the industry, prosperity and security will come to our employees if we place our competition on the plane of technical accomplishment and remove the disturbing influences which come from tampering with the basic conditions of employment.

Those who insist on departing from the standards already set up by the industry, seem to feel that the rest should stand aside and view with complacency such procedure, or, humbly, hat in hand, go to them and respectfully request compliance. Are such departures to be condoned on the theory of rugged individualism and tolerated, regardless of their disastrous effects? The Cotton Textile Industry cannot submit itself to that excess of tolerance. Sooner or later ways will be found to protect industry from such disrupting forces. We need not ask whether or not such ways will be found; the question is rather, will the industry itself provide and maintain the standards or will that function be left by default to some other agency? As responsible managers there are demands laid upon us for certain performance; demands for superlative technical competence; demands for that type of management which will produce stability, security and profit. Are we to supply the necessary leadership to attain such performance, or are we to abdicate that privilege by frittering away our opportunity because we neglect to do our part in establishing and maintaining adequate standards?

False Packs and Proper Ginning

Care in ginning, and the condition in which cotton is harvested by the producer play an all-important part in the quality of a bale of cotton. This has been amply demonstrated many times. And yet there seems to be a sad lack of recognition of the importance of the condition of cotton at the time it is harvested, and in spite of all the authoritative advice to the contrary, it appears that during the height of he harvesing season, many ginners are

prone o speed up their machinery to a point where best results cannot be obtained in ginning.

Only this week a meeting was held at Dallas on the question of false packs. The false pack question is nothing new. It has been with the trade almost continuously since production of cotton began. Attempts to remove the complaint have realized some success, and there is strong probability that the false pack question is not nearly as bad as some foreign buyers would have us believe.

But the false pack question has served to forcibly bring out the importance of correcting the situation at the very source of supply. Cotton which is damp and soggy when picked cannot possibly produce as good a sample as when properly conditioned before entering the ginning machinery. The cotton ginner is no magician. His machinery can perform no miracles. If the seed cotton which is brought to his establishment for ginning is not in proper condition, then the producer will suffer in direct ratio to that lack of proper condition.

Several driers have been perfected for conditioning cotton before ginning. The Engineering Department of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has perfected a home-made drier, which has been described in detail in this publication. The cost of making such a drier is small, but there is an additional charge for running cotton through a drier before it is ginned, and there are some who question whether as good a sample may be obtained from artificially dried cotton as from properly cured sun dried cotton.

But certainly it is far better to condition cotton by mechanical means than to force it through ginning machinery when it is already known that the producer will suffer a substantial loss as a result.

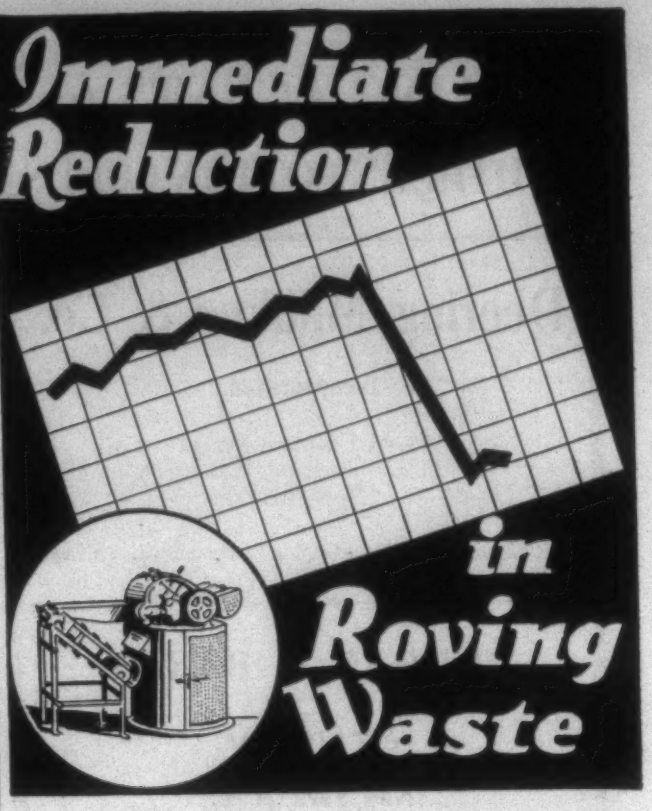
Rapid ginning, or running seed cotton through the gin at too high a rate for proper results is an evil which lies entirely with the cotton ginner. Using tight seed rolls the machinery is speeded up, and the resultant sample is of far less value than would be the case with a more moderate rate of speed.

All these things aggravate the false pack question. The situation cannot be corrected without the co-operation of the producer as well as the cotton ginner.

The questio nof mixed packs, which has caused much grief among cotton merchants, can only be corrected through co-operation among producers, especially in the establishment of one-variety communities. In spite of the agitation for such action, only small results have been obtained.

There is also an opportunity to improve the looks of the American bale through the use of standard weight bagging. Use of standard weight bagging will also eliminate much of the grievance over the question of the use o fexcessive tare. The use of standard weight bagging is important to the cotton producer, as is the use of good grade bagging. But the producer has shown small interest in the character of the bagging which is placed upon his bale of cotton, price being the all-important question.

Until there is proper co-operation between the producer, the ginner and the shipper, these important questions will continue to aggravate the industry, and the producer will continue to lose as result of his lackadaisical attitude in the matter.—*Cotton Digest.*



Immediate reduction in roving waste is experienced when THE TERMACO bobbin cleaning method is employed.

This reduction in waste is secured by having each bobbin run down to one layer or less before it is taken to the bobbin cleaning machine. The bobbin boys are instructed to leave all bobbins having more than this minimum amount at the frames. As a check on the boys, the TERMACO operator is given the same instructions, and all the bobbins having more than the minimum are placed in a box to be taken back to the frames and run down to the desired point.

The savings in this respect alone generally show from 25% to 40% return per annum on the cost of THE TERMACO.

This is another reason why THE TERMACO is now standard equipment in all the plants of so many large mill organizations.

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Textile Bulletin
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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The cotton goods markets continued the more active business that developed some weeks ago. Sales of gray goods continued on a substantial basis and the larger volume was marked by advancing prices. It was estimated that print cloth constructions sold about 150 per cent above production and that business in sheetings was at least 200 per cent above the week's production.

The higher prices now in effect represent a gain of about ½ cent per yard for the movement. At the same time cloth prices have not kept pace with the advance in raw cotton and mill margins have shown very little increase.

Mills were not pushing sales actively for late deliveries, although on most cases not refusing business for the late positions. There was a good deal of confidence that even further advances are likely, especially in view of continued strength in raw cotton. Production of print cloths cannot be materially increased without stepping over the 80-hour maximum operating schedules, and little of this is expected.

Sales of appreciable quantities of 100x60 carded broadcloths were booked at 7⅜c and at the close the market was 7½ as an asking basis. Sales of 80x60s were made at 6⅞c. The 112x60s were reported firm at 8⅜c for any shipment.

The advancing trend in combed lawns continued as mills booked moderately good business following the previous active trading. There were some fairly good sales at the higher prices. Most mills have worked into a much stronger position with respect to contracts, but still have moderate stocks in hand. Most buyers apparently are more interested in the later deliverieh than in spots, although mills appear able to carry their spot stocks along without difficulty.

Trading in rayon fabrics included moderately good quantities of taffetas and twills as buyers accepted the small advances which had been made following the yarn advance. The day's sales included fairly good amounts of 39-inch 72x46 taffetas at 11c, and there was business on 41½-inch 68x44s at 11¼c, with the 39-inch 68x44s selling at 10⅝c.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3 15-16
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	5½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	6⅜
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8⅛
Tickings, 8-ounce	15
Denims	13
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.
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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was better business in yarn last week, especially for the first several days. Inquiry was very active and indicated that many consumers are to increase their purchases. Prices are still very low, spinner state, and few of them are willing to meet the low prices sought by many buyers. The price situation is gradually tightening, but yarn has not moved up proportionately as much as cotton.

The average buyer appears to be interested only in covering his known needs and there is no evidence that yarns are being overbought. Under present conditions it appears that the trade has not yet taken anything like its future needs and that the stimulation of higher cotton markets is going to make for much greater yarn activity.

Yarn mills making standard quality yarns, encouraged by three weeks of the best demand they have experienced in months, are reported to be taking a very strong stand on prices and at the moment they are asking more than their market representatives are able to obtain. It is expected, however, that the yarn mills will persist in trying to build prices up to levels where they will get a little profit on the business still remaining to be placed to cover fall requirements. This applies both to carded and combed peeler yarn, though reports continue of some suppliers offering small lots of combed yarn at relatively low prices for certain counts.

The yarn mills, it is said, have become convinced they will escape the customary midsummer lull this year and they count on enjoying unusually active demand in the fall. As against this ,some say there probably will be a drop in activity in August in the motor industry and other lines, which may temporarily make it difficult to maintain prices if they are advanced too far in the meantime.

Ever since January 1st, production and shipments have been kept close together, which appears to show that the combed yarn spinners have their stock situation well in hand. Lately, however, some observers here have noted transactions which seemed to imply that a few combed yarn mills might be offering a little stock yarn at low prices.

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Of This

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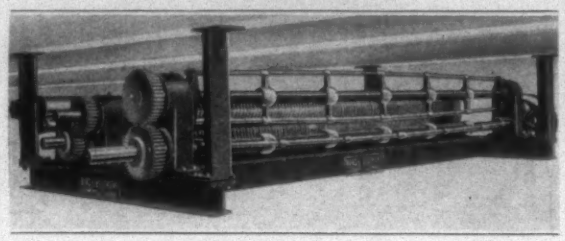
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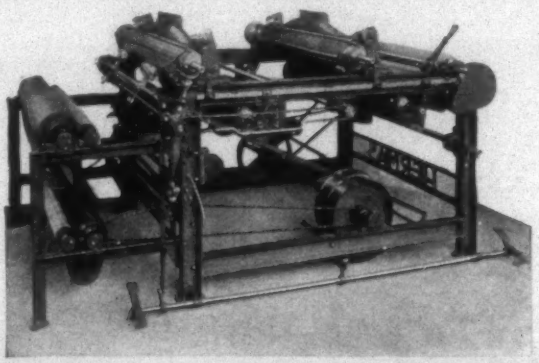
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All Ball Bearing Scutcher, built in all widths. A rugged and well built machine of improved construction, the result of more than 50 years experience.

Mangles — Squeezers
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HERMAS SHEAR INCREASES FIRST QUALITY FABRICS

The Hermas automatic shear makes "firsts" of much cloth that otherwise would be classed as "seconds." Frequently in handwork girls knick the selvage. In many mills goods so knicked are classed as "seconds." Again many cutters consider hanging ends as a defect and make a deduction from the bill accordingly.
Avoid these and other defects by using a Hermas automatic shear which removes all hanging ends from the face and selvage of goods without injury to the fabric itself and hence increases the amount of first quality goods.
Let us quote you on a Hermas installation today.

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For solid shades on all cotton and rayon knit goods

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For wool and knit goods featuring fastness to light, milling and sea water

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The Technical and The Economic

(Continued from Page 12)

cies, it often happens that the immediate local considerations are far less important than those which are external and general. The warfare against production costs must, of course, go on relentlessly but each passing year serves to change somewhat the character of that warfare and necessitates that the procedure of each mill be subjected to a test which is industry-wide as well as local. It, therefore, happens that the technician, without meaning to do it, is inevitably being drawn into the task of reconciling the technical and the economic.

Mayfair Cotton Mills Sues To Recover AAA Taxes of $311,488

Charleston, S. C.—Mayfair Cotton Mills, Spartanburg, filed a suit in U. S. District Court here against Robert M. Cooper, as collector of internal revenue for South Carolina, seeking to collect a refund of $311,488 in floor taxes and processing taxes paid under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, with interest on various portions from dates of payment.

The refund is sought on payments made by the plaintiff company and by Arcadia Cotton Mills, which have been acquired since by the Mayfair Mills. The suit was filed through Mays & Featherstone, Greenwood, S. C., attorneys, and L. W. Perrin, Spartanburg attorney.

Clinton May Make Bid For Textile Museum

Greenville, S. C.—Clinton as well as Greenville may attempt to secure the Textile Museum which has been proposed for this State, it was learned.

An official of the Junion Chamber of Commerce, the sponsoring organization, said he had been reliably informed that if Greenville did not raise the $35,000 necessary to secure the Government grant of $40,000 Clinton stood ready to do so. "In fact, I am told that Clinton would like very much to have the Museum regardless of what Greenville may do," he said.

Clinton is the home of Presbyterian College, of which W. P. Jacobs is president. Mr. Jacobs is also secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Mills Aided by Tax Change

Boston.—Frank I. Neild, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, commented on the newly-enacted Massachusetts tax legislation as follows:

"The readjustmen tin the tax base for manufacturing machinery provided in the new legislation signed by Governor James M. Curly, alleviates a condition that, since 1924, has contributed to the forced removal or liquidation of more than 75 Massachusetts cotton mills.

"The legislation contains the same principle that the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers proposed 10 years ago and has sponsored persistently since then. During this period inequitable and oppressive taxes have contributed heavily to a drop of more than 40,000 in the number of cotton mill jobs.

"It is reasonable to believe that enactment of this legislation indicates a realization on the part of the State government that an even break for industry will pay dividends in terms of employment and community prosperity. This legislation enables the high wage Massachusetts mills to overcome in part, at least, the competitive advantage held by mills in the low wage areas."

★AMAZING OPPORTUNITY

for manufacturers at

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

IF you face ruinous prices set by frightened competitors who are anxious for sales at any terms . . .

IF you must meet unreasonable demands every time business shows some sign of improving . . .

AND IF you carry an overhead so large that you can ill afford shutdowns, consider what Charlotte can offer you.

Garment Makers *Prosper Here*

Do you make women's dresses, corselettes, or brassiers; children's blouses, rompers or wash suits; men's shirts; men's clothing, or cotton or rayon underwear? It will pay you to investigate the advantages and profit-possibilities of Charlotte.

You will find plants reasonable in cost and operating overhead low.

You will find a steady supply of quick, teachable, farm-reared white labor that learns quickly and turns out high production.

(One plant coming here counted on a six-month training period for their help on machines, men cutters, women sewing machine operatives, trimmers, finishers and packers. Not a single hand had ever worked in a factory before, yet in *a few months* they were on full schedule!) You will find here abundant supplies of raw material.

You will find *all* elements of your costs so that *you can set prices at sales-compelling levels and at the same time make good profits.*

Other Manufacturers *Have Proved The Case*

Men in these lines (and in many others) can show you how you can expect to reap a rich harvest by using the advantages waiting for you at Charlotte.

You will find favorable freight and truck hauls from this region to every jobbing center. You will find you can economically cover the big consuming national market.

You will also find, right at your door, a big demand for all the classes of goods listed above—a demand not yet supplied by local manufacturers.

Do You Want Proof?

You have a right to ask for the facts and figures that prove these statements.

Wage scales, markets, living conditions, cost of buildings, data on transportation, etc., etc.

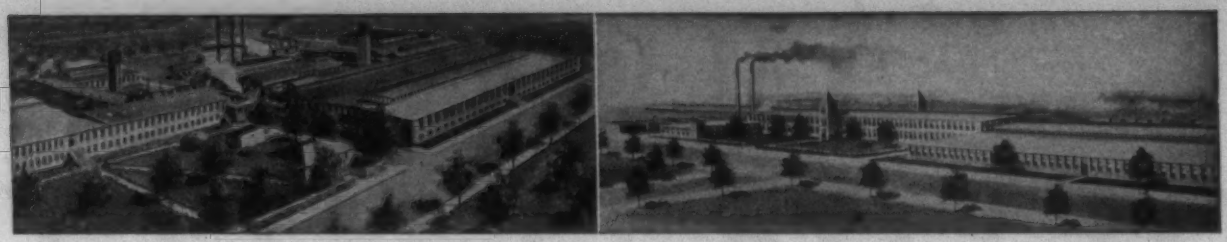
We are anxious to answer any of your questions, make special surveys, and co-operate with you in every way to help you find just the location where conditions will be most favorable to you.

Address

THE CHARLOTTE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Charlotte, N. C.

Center of Piedmont Carolinas



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SPOFFORD MILLS, INC., CONTINUES IN FRONT RANKS OF PROGRESS

Few mills anywhere have made more improvements, inside and out, than this. Those who remember conditions here 20 or more years ago can best realize the significance of the reformation and transformation.

Years ago, the mill was on all colored work, and the prevailing long hours of that period. The mill was dirty, the operatives overworked and indifferent as to personal appearances, snuff and tobacco, considered as necessary as bread, and nearly everybody looked pale and sallow.

Now the mill has been cleaned up, furnished with modern machinery, runs eight-hour shifts, on white work, everyone takes pride in having everything sanitary and attractive. In fact, it does not look like the same place or people.

SPOFFORD MILLS HEALTH CLINIC

Dr. John B. Cranmer and Mrs. Page, assistant and nurse, are stationed across the street from the mill and are guardians of health for Spofford Mills, and carefully kept statistics vouch for the value of their services. The improved conditions in the general health of the people and their outlook on life, is due in a large measure to these two people, backed by the mill officials and strengthened by the hearty co-operation of overseers and employees.

In one year, 1,266 typhoid inoculations, 43 smallpox vaccinations, 38 diphtheria toxoids and 136 whooping cough vaccinations were given. Children were treated for hookworm, seat and round worms, and have "picked up and pinked up," says Dr. Cranmer, who is one of the most enthusiastic workers I have met.

He has held 2,961 office consultations, made 975 house calls, and sent 62 cases to the hospital. Most of the people belong to "the doctor's list," which costs only 40 cents per week per family. These get medicine and other supplies at a fraction above cost and at a great saving. All accidents receive immediate attention.

In one year there have been only three deaths in Spofford Mills village; two had incurable diseases and the other was a deformed baby.

This is a remarkable record in a community as large as this, and congratulations are due the mill officials for adopting that old saying, "Prevention is better than cure." There is no way of knowing how many people are living today who might have been dead without these "prevention" measures.

LUNCH WITH MR. AND MRS. J. H. RIGGAN

I had written J. H. Riggan, overseer carding and spinning, advising him when I'd visit Spofford Mills, and that good friend had already worked up his departments for me and arranged for me to have lunch in his hospitable country home.

I had my daughter, Mrs. C. B. Todd, with me—on her way home after several weeks in Charlotte—and we both enjoyed our visit. Superintendent W. C. Scoggins had been invited to lunch, but got tied up with duties at the mill, and could not attend. He certainly missed a treat, and he knew it. After a visit here I begin to look forward to the next time.

President J. Holmes Davis is one of the jolliest, happiest looking men to be found and I met "the reason"—beautiful and charming Mrs. Davis.

The treasurer, J. Holmes Davis, Jr., has taken the "first decree of papa" and looks quite important.

OVERSEERS AND KEY MEN

J. H. Riggan, carder and spinner; L. F. Herring, C. R. Batton and H. M. Sutton, second hands in carding; J. F. Branch and W. T. Cook, card grinders.

Leo Gainey and L. O. Gore, second hands in spinning.

J. T. Hardison, overseer weaving; C. L. Jarrell, overseer cloth room; R. N. Johnson, slasher foreman; J. S. Albright, master mechanic; George Cottle, yard overseer; S. H. Albright, supply clerk. The charming and vivacious lady in the office is Mrs. S. H. Albright.

It is only a few miles from Spofford Mills to Wrightsville Beach, which has built up wonderfully. The toll bridge has been done away with and free parking furnished.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

MASSAPOAG MILLS CORP.

Names must have been scarce as the proverbial "hen's teeth" when this mill was named. It's probably "Indian." Our own Mr. David Clark is president, his broth-

er, Thorne, is agent, and J. M. Broome is superintendent. There are 5,600 spindles and around 80 looms on plain ducks and drills.

A. C. Abernathy is carder; J. H. Eury, spinner; Superintendent Brooms looks after the weaving, and H. B. Shelton is overseer the cloth room.

Lincolnton has 12 cotton mills. Boger & Crawford Spinning Mills, with 37,000 spindles, is the largest, and is making further additions.

The town proper doesn't seem to grow very fast, but it is a nice place and has up-to-date business houses, and two hotels, fine churches, hospital and school buildings.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

BORDEN MFG. CO.

Well, they are truly "doing things" at this place. There have been two complete mills here, with the highway separating them. These mills have now been connected by a substantial and really handsome steel-framed gangway or bridge over the road. The bridge is covered and enclosed in sheet iron, and the floors are heavy and unshakable.

All the carding will now be in one mill and the spinning and packing in the other, and the overseers are truly happy over these improvements and added conveniences.

T. G. Orr is overseer carding and V. H. Carr, overseer spinning. Superintendent C. M. Black is one of the best known and loved mill officials in eastern North Carolina, and the Bordens are said to be exceptionally fine people. F. K. Borden is president; E. B. Borden 3rd is vice-president, and P. L. Borden is secretary and treasurer.

WELDON, N. C.

WELDON COTTON MFG. CO.

Found W. B. Holt here as superintendent of carding and spinning, and A. J. Marlowe, superintendent of knitting.

Seems to me that it is a bit unusual to do wool spinning on ring spindles, but Mr. Holt is doing just that. The product is men's and boys' ribbed underwear, and a new product—sweaters.

There are quite a few expert operatives in the sewing room making the machines fly.

F. D. Deberry is overseer carding, Wilson Harris, overseer spinning, and Joe Aycock, master mechanic.

A NEW DYEHOUSE

The production of sweaters made it necessary to have as dyeing outfit, so a building has been erected and furnished, and is now going nicely.

Superintendent Holt has many friends in the Carolinas, who, like the writer, has probably been wondering what had become of him. I had not seen him in years, but found him as jolly as ever.

STARKVILLE, MISS.

J. W. SANDERS COTTON MILLS, No. 1

The plant of the J. W. Sanders group of mills here can well be one of their best in quality of goods produced and the high type of key men responsible for its manufacture.

Was indeed surprised but happy to find so many Carolina men here and in other plants of Mr. Sanders.

Starkville can boast of a city beautiful. Nice, clean streets, shrubs and shade trees, and it is here that one of Mississippi's largest colleges is located.

It takes hard fighting and plenty of good common sense to pull any plant, regardless of size, out of a rut. This can truly be said since we have observed many changes in the course of a year, and the successful operation of this plant can be credited to Floyd M. Tidwell, general superintendent, and C. L. Poole, superintendent.

"Floyd" came out here as superintendent but some few months ago was promoted to general superintendent over all the J. W. Sanders mills. We have known "Floyd" for many years and can vouch that if production can be had he'll get his part.

Surprises came thick and fast. C. L. Poole, whom we met first at Slater, S. C., and whom we learned to love like a brother, is the capable and efficient superintendent of Starkville plant. We had quite a laugh when C. L. informed us that the sun in Starkville rises and sets different than it does in S. C.

Just a word about all the boys listed below. We have traveled far and wide but we have yet to find a more lively set of overseers. All these boys are hard workers and are co-operating splendidly with Mr. Tidwell and Mr. Poole to make their mill the best in all Mississippi, and believe me, if they keep up the pace they have set, it will take more space on our next year's visit.

F. N. Moore is overseer weaving, day (and manager of Baseball Club), assisted by A. C. Peeks at night; W. H. Bell, day carder; C. B. Quinn, night; W. B. Parrish, day spinner, assisted by Mack Boling; J. C. Davis, night spinner, assisted by W. F. Ray; E. L. Tomlin, day master mechanic and engineer, and T. O. Boling, night.

Every one is a subscriber to Textile Bulletin.

B. C. T.

Japan's Rayon Industry

Japan's production of rayon yarn established a new high record in 1935. The total output of this item in 1935 amounted to 224,041,000 pounds against 150,000,000 pounds in 1934.

Exports of rayon yarn during 1935 amounted to 30,427,900 pounds valued at 22,852,167 yen $6,630,000).

Production of rayon cloth by Japanese mills also increased during the past year, particularly the export types. The latest official statistics show that total output in the first eleven months of 1935 was valued at 194,343,204 yen ($56,360,000) compared with 180,898,121 yen ($52,460,000) in the corresponding period of 1934.

Exports of rayon cloth from Japan in 1935 amounted to 424,141,437 square yards, valued at 128,242,777 yen ($37,190,000) compared with 345,655,788 square yards, valued at 113,467,270 yen ($32,905,000), in 1934.

At the close of 1934 there were 14 factories in Japan producing rayon yarn which employed 33,000 workers and 2,381 factories producing rayon piece goods and rayon mixtures which employed 44,000 workers.

It is estimated that the present capacity of the principal Japanese rayon yarn producing units is approximately 444 tons a day, according to the report.

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Cuts Production Costs

in the Spinning and Weave Rooms

—because it hugs the pulleys, delivers the maximum in power, and wears longer than regular oak belting.

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All Makes of Grinders Promptly and Thoroughly Repaired

B. S. ROY & SON COMPANY

Established 1868

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Greenville, S. C.: 21 Byrd Blvd.

Operating Executives Have Vital Place in the Textile Industry

(*Continued from Page 10*)

with 'cheap' second-raters so that I can have a better chance to be the whole thing myself?

"Has each of these men his job and the authority to proceed? Or does confusion exist, with repeated calls

"Are my subordinates securing from me constructive direction? Or do they find in me a putterer over details, a laggard whose non-decisions hold them up?

"Are difficulties foreseen and their effects provided for in advance? Or does 'first one thing and then another' continually trip me up?

"When new projects are decided upon do I draw up careful lines of procedure? Or am I busy settling things piece-meal as they come?

"Am I doing every day some real constructive thinking? Or am I too harassed and worried to concentrate?

"Do I push the work? Or does the work push me?

"Do I appreciate the results obtained by others? Or do I belittle their efforts and push myself into the limelight?

"Am I developing and training men constantly? Or am I always threatening discharge and telling how incompetent my co-workers are?

"Can I keep faith with my organization, permitting each man his due freedom and reasonable leeway for errors? Or do I break the spirit of my men by arbitrarily taking things out of their hands?

"Am I regarded as a co-worker? Or have I dwarfed and antagonized men? Instead of being a dispenser of the fair deal, have I been a dispenser of 'bunk'?

"Do I recognize excellent results when such are produced? Or am I a rule-of-thumb man without caretully worked out standards?

"Have I close grip on the essentials of my position? Or am I more filled with suspicions than facts?"

Before concluding my address I want to impress upon you individually that we have a big job—a responsible job. It is one that requires big minds, clear heads and fair treatment. We are dealing with people in our every movement. We must be reasonable and able to lead them.

In closing I want to express my appreciation of the honor you conferred upon me when you elected me president of this Association. It has been a pleasure and a privilege to have served you during the past year.

I am happy to report that the Association made further progress during the year and gave renewed evidence of the service it is rendering the textile industry. Including this convention and the ten meetings held by our Technical Divisions, more than 1,600 men have attended meetings sponsored by the Southern Textile Association during the past year. This is truly a remarkable record and shows clearly the deep interest that is being taken in the work of the Association and adds to the prestige that the Association has attained in the 28 years of its history. Further evidence of the growth of the Association is seen in the recent organization of the Tennessee Division. We are more than happy to welcome this new group into the Association.

I am deeply grateful for the continued support and co-operation given me during the year by the officers and

the members of the Board of Governors. They have shown a sustained interest in the welfare of the Association and a constant willingness to aid in every phase of its work. My position as president has enabled me to get a new appreciation of the strong hands into which you have placed the affairs of the organization. The sustained interest, hard work and splendid achievements of our secretary and treasurer, Mr. Harvey Hill, is sincerely appreciated by your president and the entire membership of our organization. The long and faithful service to the Association rendered by Mr. Marshall Dilling, our executive secretary, is well known to all of you. However, I wish to impress upon you the invaluable assistance that he has continued to render, and express again the gratitude of the membership that he is always ready to give his time and energy to the activities of the Association.

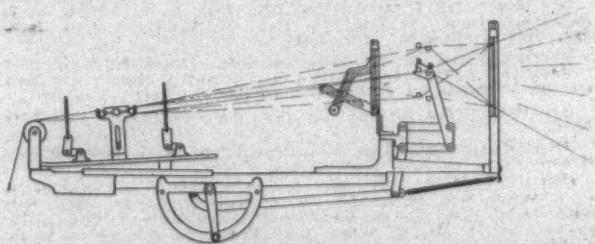
Sipp-Eastwood Introduces New Automatic Leasing Device

The Sipp-Eastwood Corporation, Paterson, N. J., has just introduced a new automatic leasing device. In making the announcement, the company says:

"Ever since leases were introduced in the horizontal warping of silk yarns, their insertion has been a comparatively slow and laborious interruption to the warping process. The insertion of leases by hand, too, was attended by a certain element of risk so far as the quality of the woven fabric was concerned. Frequently it caused spreading or separating of the ends on the section which resulted in ringers.

"Another disadvantage of the old method, which called for pulling the section together by hand, was that in doing this, the operator often cut filaments in the reed.

"All these disadvantages have been eliminated by the new Sipp-Eastwood automatic leasing device. This entirely deviates the need for gathering the whole section together to put in the lease. Consequently, there could be no spreading or separating on the section. As a result, ringers from this cause are entirely ended. There can be no cutting of the filaments by the reed because the ends are not gathered together. The yarn comes up to the reed in practically a straight line."



Automatic Leasing Device

This device is said to save about three-quarters of the time previously required for the insertion of leases and particularly in the case where cones or cone spools are used. It consedves the operator's strength. Formerly, it was quite a task to gather all the ends together and insert rods for entering a lease.

This device is quite simple to use. The operator simply throws the lever (lower left center in drawing) to the left. This opens a shed and permits a lease to be inserted. The operating lever is then thrown to the right, which opens a shed the other way, and the second lease is taken here. The lever is then returned to a neutral position and the worker proceeds with the warping operation.

Georgia Webbing & Tape Company

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up to six inches in width

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for spinning tape

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for automobile tops

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various widths, weights, and weaves

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for vulcanizing purposes

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Durability (("COLUMBUS TAPE")) *Strength*

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TEXTILE SODA

A mild, specially prepared soda of highest purity and quality for use in a variety of textile operations. You can be sure it will meet every requirement.

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Full strength and effective action guaranteed when you specify SOLVAY Caustic Soda, because of scientifically controlled production standards.

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BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
E. B. KREBBS SUPPLY COMPANY, LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C., Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

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Italian Mills Are Required To Use Italian-Grown Cotton

Rome.—Compulsory use by textile mills of Italian-grown cotton and cotton substitutes is Premier Mussolini's latest step in realizing his dream of a self-sufficient fatherland bolstered by a new African empire.

A new law requires all factories turning out cotton goods to satisfy a fixed percentage of their needs with "raw materials produced in Italy or the colonies or obtained from the hemp substitute for cotton."

At present, Italy's domestic cotton production is small and her "colonial" output negligible.

The percentage to be obtained by the manufacturers in this way may vary annually, but the order becomes effective at once. The exact amount will vary from 5 per cent up and will be determined by the government.

Present Italian production is roughly equal to 5 per cent of the manufacturing needs. Fascists expect to raise this quota as they drive their ploughshares into uncultivated sections of conquered Ethiopia.

The same legislation fixes the means of holding the price at a point profitable to the growers and of leveling inequalities between the purchasers, some of whom already are supplied with cheaper imported cotton.

The remedy for this is provided by the stipulation that manufacturers fully supplied with imported cotton cheaper than the Italian-grown product, may turn their quotas over to those compelled to buy the local stuff, reimbursing the latter to the extent of the difference.

The price is to be fixed by a committee headed by a representative of the ministry of agriculture and forestry and composed of a delegate from the ministry of corporations, one from the Italian Cotton institute, two representatives of the National Fascist Federation of Consortiums for the defense of hemp culture, and a representative of the National Fascist Federation of Textile Workers.

The cotton institute is made the buyer for this cotton. Its function is described as that of a distributing agency buying in the name of the individual manufacturers.

The law goes beyond merely assuring growers of a market. It provides for setting aside quantities of seed and for "disciplining" the construction of new plants for the production of cotton from hemp. The two industries, which might be expected to become rivals, thus are to be made to supplement each other harmoniously.

12,500,000-Bale Carryover

Washington.—With cotton consumption establishing a new high record, the Agricultural Economics Bureau estimated the world carryover August 1st would be about 12,500,000 bales, compared with 13,624,000 a year ago. The 1928-32 average was about 10,155,000 bales.

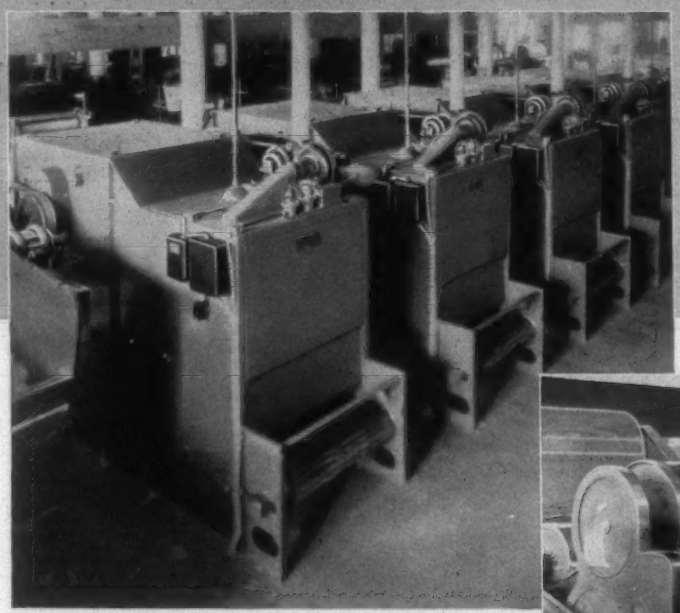
American cotton carryover was estimated at 7,300,000 bales compared with 9,000,000 a year ago and a ten-year average of 6,000,000.

Most of the world consumption increase this season, the bureau said, has been in manufacture of American cotton.

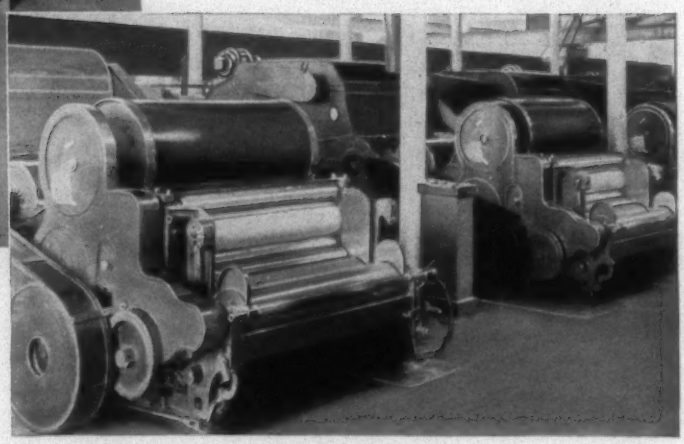
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